

Editor's Notes:

Over the years, many have argued that language is not as simple as mathematics. This becomes evident from the number of pages that this key contains.

In the following pages, it is important that you the teacher understand and realize that this key may be interpreted in a variety of ways. Because linguistics is not an exact science, but rather open in its interpretation, it's imperative that you begin by clarifying the expectations that you have about the answers that are provided here. Depending on the expertise of the children, you in turn need to gage this "level" of expectations these answers provide. For instance, do you give credit for "adverb of place," or insist on "adverbial prepositional phrase of place"? Is one better than the other? Unfortunately, we are not able to make that decision for you. You get to decide.

In the key, we do not separate limiting adjectives in the analysis form; however, you are free to do so, with the question "Which?" or "How many?" Again, this is left open so you can decide.

Furthermore, some things are open to debate. For instance, how do you handle concrete and abstract nouns? Because sometimes they can be argued either way it's important that you are flexible in your interpretations. For example, can you perceive a week with your senses, or is it an idea?

The idea behind this key is to help provide you with a reference. What makes the English language so beautiful is the fact that its analysis is often open-ended.

SENTENCES BY STRUCTURE

Sentences by Structure Card 1

Subjects are bold, verbs are red. Dependent clauses are in italics.

Simple:

The cat **purred**.

The horse **neighs**.

Ms. "O." **works**.

Forrest **is** a 6th level.

Will **wrote** his area formula.

Kaitlin **likes** animals.

Ethan **likes** math.

Taylor **swims**.

Sean **wrote** a story.

Compound:

The cat **drank** the milk and it **purred**.

The horse **neighs** but it **won't eat** its hay.

Ms. "O." **gives** lessons, and she **checks** work.

Forrest **checked** his division problem, and he **practiced** his spelling.

Will **finished** his geometry, and then he **did** his vocabulary work.

Kaitlin **fed** the gerbils, and then she **checked** on the bearded dragon.

Ethan **asked** for a new math lesson, so Ms. Christi **gave** him one.

Taylor **practices** and she **goes** to meets.

Sean **wrote** a funny story and he **read** it to Ms. Manning.

Complex:

The cat **purred** while it **drank** the milk.

The horse **neighs** because it **is worried** about the thunderstorm.

After she **gave** Gage a lesson, Ms. "O." **helped** Laina with her grammar work.

Forrest **was** sure of his answer because he **checked** it with multiplication.

Will **used** a dictionary, since he **was** not sure of the words.

After she **did** her research on the cheetah, Kaitlin **dreamed** of becoming a vet.

Before he **could do** his new lesson, Ethan **had to get** the cubing material.

Although she **loves** to swim, Taylor **does** not **like** water in her eyes.

When Sean **read** her his story, Ms. Manning **laughed**.

Compound Complex:

The cat **was** happy, because it **had been playing** for a long time and it **was** very hungry.

The horse **neighs** when the **thunder booms** and it **paws** at the hay in the barn.

Ms. "O." **gave** Gage a lesson and Judge **listened** while he **wrote up** his science experiment.

Forrest **wanted** a spelling test before he **made** his timeline, but his friends **were** busy.

After Will **finished** his work, it **was** time for recess, so he **put** his clipboard away.

After *she learns* about the cheetah, **Kaitlin will make** a PowerPoint and **she will present** it to the class.

Ethan finished his lesson *before it was* time for lunch, so **he read** his book.

When *Taylor wears* goggles, **she is** not **bothered** by the water in her eyes, and **she swims** without any trouble.

If *Sean turns* his story into a play, **the class will perform** it and **the younger children will watch**.

Sentences by Structure Card 2

Answers will vary. Compound sentence with *Susan walked the dog*, plus 4 more simple to compound sentences. Both parts of the sentence should have a subject and a verb. Students will use *and, or, but, or so* and a comma; or no conjunction and a semi-colon.

Example: Susan walked the dog, and she brushed the cat.

Sentences by Structure Card 3

Answers will vary. Complex sentence with *Mary played the game*, plus 4 more simple to complex sentences. Both parts of the sentence should have a subject and a verb. Students will use *after, although, as, because, before, since, unless, until, when, while...* or some other subordinating conjunction and a comma.

Example: Mary played the game while Sophia ate a sandwich.

Sentences by Structure Card 4

Answers will vary. Compound, complex, and compound complex sentences with *I love cats!* plus 2 more sets of sentences. All parts of the sentences should have a subject and a verb.

Example: I love cats, but they scratch. (compound)

I love cats when I'm wearing long sleeves. (complex)

I love cats, but I hate it when they scratch. (compound complex)

SENTENCE BY PURPOSE

Sentences by Purpose Card 1

1. Amanda, stop that now! (or .) Imperative
2. Where is the nearest bus stop? Interrogative
3. Tell me the time. Imperative
4. Mary went to the park. Declarative
5. The squirrel gathered the nuts. Declarative
6. It is time to get out of bed. Declarative
7. I hate homework! (or .) Exclamatory, or declarative, if a period is used.
8. What is your favorite television program? Interrogative
9. Please sit quietly. Imperative

Sentences by Purpose Card 2

Answers will vary. Definitions of the sentences by purpose with 3 examples from literature of each.

Sentences by Purpose Card 3

Answers will vary. Three student-created examples of each type of sentence by purpose.

Sentences by Purpose Card 4

Answers will vary. Interview with all types of sentence by purpose in the answers.

NOUNS

Nouns level 1 card 1 & 2

See control chart; answers will vary for card 2

Nouns level 1 card 3

Jenny **dropped** **her** pencil.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	dropped	simple predicate
Who dropped?	Jenny	subject
Jenny dropped what?	her pencil	direct object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Jenny: singular, concrete, proper
- pencil: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 1 card 4

Respect **is** **everyone's** right.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	Respect	subject
Respect is what?	everyone's right	subjective complement (or predicate nominative)

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- respect: singular, abstract, common
- right: singular, abstract, common

Editor's Note: *These are non-count nouns. Some of you might classify them as singular.*

Nouns level 1 card 5

Julie is coming home.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is coming	simple predicate
Who is coming?	Julie	subject
Is coming where?	home	adverb of place

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- Julie: singular, concrete, proper

Nouns level 1 card 6

The team scored the final goal.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	scored	simple predicate
Who scored?	The team	subject
The team scored what?	the goal	direct object
What kind of goal?	final	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- team: singular, collective, concrete, common
- goal: singular, abstract, common

Nouns level 1 card 7

Answers will vary. Definitions of singular and plural; 5 irregular plurals in sentences.

Nouns level 1 card 8

Mary put her jacket on the bench.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	put	simple predicate
Who put?	Mary	subject
Mary put what?	her jacket	direct object
Put it where?	on the bench	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Mary: singular, concrete, proper
- jacket: singular, concrete, common
- bench: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 1 card 9

Freedoms for the United States of America are stated in the Constitution.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are stated	simple predicate
What are stated?	Freedoms	subject
What kind of freedoms? (Or, Which freedoms?)	for the U.S.A.	adjectival prepositional phrase of relationship
Are stated where?	in the Constitution	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Freedoms: plural, abstract, common
- United States of America: plural (debatable), abstract, proper, collective
- Constitution: singular, concrete, proper

Nouns level 1 card 10

The jury was sequestered for the night.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	was sequestered	simple predicate
Who was sequestered?	The jury	subject
Was sequestered when?	for the night	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- jury: singular, concrete, common, collective
- night: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 1

Answers will vary: Student-created examples of the uses of nouns, with the subject underlined and the verb circled in each. Sentence element is bold.

Examples:

Subject: My friend Salem gave Ivy a bike for her birthday.

Direct object: My friend Salem gave Ivy a **bike** for her birthday.

Indirect object: My friend Salem gave **Ivy** a bike for her birthday.

Object of a preposition: My friend Salem gave Ivy a bike for her **birthday**.

Predicate nominative (Subjective complement): Ivy is my **daughter**.

Appositive: My friend **Salem** gave Ivy a bike for her birthday.

Objective complement: Ivy **called** Salem her best **auntie**.

Direct address: **Salem**, you gave Ivy a nice bike.

Nouns level 2 card 2

My mother **bakes** **delicious** pies.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	bakes	simple predicate
Who bakes?	My mother	subject
My mother bakes what?	pies	direct object
What kind of pies?	delicious	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- mother: singular, concrete, common
- pies: plural, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 3

Billy's dog **is** **a** terrier. Subjective complement (predicate nominative)

Subject, simple predicate, predicate nominative

My family **eats** turkey **at** Thanksgiving. Direct object

Subject, simple predicate, direct object, adverbial prepositional phrase of place

The teacher **appointed** Ginny leader. Objective complement

Subject, simple predicate, Direct object, objective complement

Tony **gave** Isabel **red** roses. Indirect object

Subject, simple predicate, indirect object, direct object

Students choose one of the sentences to analyze.

All are simple and declarative.

Nouns level 2 card 4

Jessie **went** **to** the grocery store **yesterday**. (Student will underline store twice.)

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	went	simple predicate
Who went?	Jessie	subject
Went where?	to the grocery store	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Went when?	yesterday	adverb of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.

- Jessie: singular, concrete, proper
- store: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 5

Ron, Harry Potter's friend, has red hair. (Student will underline Harry Potter's friend twice.)

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	has	simple predicate
Who has?	Ron	subject
Who?	Harry Potter's friend	appositive
Has what?	hair	direct object
What kind of hair?	red	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper nouns and adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Ron: singular, concrete, proper
- friend: singular, concrete, common
- hair: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 6

Andrew, you do want dessert.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	do want	simple predicate
Who does want?	you	subject
Who?	Andrew	direct address
You do want what?	dessert	direct object

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper nouns; use a comma after direct address; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- Andrew: singular, concrete, proper
- dessert: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 7

Toucans **are** **weird**, **colorful** birds. Subjective complement (predicate nominative)

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are	simple predicate
What are?	Toucans	subject
Toucans are what?	birds	subjective complement (or predicate nominative)
What kind of birds?	weird	attributive
What kind of birds?	colorful	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma in between adjectives in a series; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- toucans: plural, concrete, common
- birds: plural, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 8

Most people **enjoy** **their** vacation.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	enjoy	simple predicate
Who enjoys?	Most people	subject
Most people enjoy what?	their vacation	direct object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- people: plural, concrete, common
- vacation: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 9

Joseph **had** **a** coat **of** **many** colors.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	had	simple predicate
Who had?	Joseph	subject
Joseph had what?	a coat	direct object
What kind of coat?	of many colors	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Joseph: singular, concrete, proper
- coat: singular, concrete, common
- colors: plural, concrete, common

Nouns level 2 card 10

Answers will vary. Mind map of uses of nouns.

Nouns level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Mind map of uses and types of nouns.

Nouns level 3 card 2

Pamela **made** **us** **chocolate** fondue **for** dessert.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	made	simple predicate
Who made?	Pamela	subject
Pamela made what?	fondue	direct object
What kind of fondue?	chocolate	attributive
Made for whom?	us	indirect object
Made why?	for dessert	adverbial prepositional phrase of cause

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.

- Pamela: singular, concrete, proper
- fondue: singular, concrete, common
- dessert: singular, concrete, common

Nouns level 3 card 3

Cristobal Colon **gave** Queen Isabella corn **from the New** World.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	gave	simple predicate
Who gave?	Cristobal Colon	subject
Cristobal Colon gave what?	corn	direct object
To whom?	Queen Isabella	indirect object
Gave from where?	from the New World	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (or direction)

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns and adjectives; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Cristobel Colon: singular, concrete, proper
- Queen Isabella: singular, concrete, proper
- corn: singular (can also be viewed as plural), concrete, common, (Can also be considered as collective. Corn is non-count, so it is up to the teacher how this is handled and under what criteria it is judged.)
- World: singular, concrete, proper

Nouns level 3 card 4

The students **elected** Robert **class** president **last** week.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	elected	simple predicate
Who elected?	The students	subject
The students elected whom?	Robert	direct object
What?	class president	objective complement
Elected when?	last week	adverbial of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.

- students: plural, concrete, common
- Robert: singular, concrete, proper
- president: singular, concrete, common
- week: singular, concrete/abstract, common, collective

Nouns level 3 card 5

Hermione and Ron are Harry's best friends.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are	simple predicate
Who are?	Hermione and Ron	subject
Hermione and Ron are what?	Harry's friends	subjective complement (or predicate nominative)
What kind of friends?	best	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Hermione: singular, concrete, proper
- Ron: singular, concrete, proper
- friends: plural, concrete, common

Nouns level 3 card 6

Answers will vary. Student-created and analyzed sentence with as many nouns as possible.

Nouns level 3 card 7

We believe in respect, the fundamental principle.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	believe	simple predicate
Who believes?	We	subject
We believe where?	in respect	adverbial prepositional phrase of relationship
What?	the principle	appositive
What kind of principle?	fundamental	attributive

- Simple, declarative

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to separate an appositive from the rest of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- respect: singular, abstract, common (This can also be considered a non-count noun)
- principle: singular, abstract, common

Nouns level 3 card 8

Jonathan, you will show respect to your classmates.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	will show	simple predicate
Who will show?	you	subject
Who?	Jonathan	direct address
You will show what?	respect	direct object
Show respect where?	to your classmates	adverbial prepositional phrase of direction

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma to separate a direct address from the rest of the sentence; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- Jonathan: singular, concrete, proper
- respect: singular, abstract, common (This can also be considered a non-count noun)
- classmates: plural, concrete, common

Nouns level 3 card 9

Many people travel through the ancient ruins of the Incas at Machu Picchu.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	travel	simple predicate
Who travel?	many people	subject
Travel where?	through the ancient ruins	adverbial prepositional phrase of direction
Which ruins?	of the Incas	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
Which ruins?	at Machu Picchu	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)

- Simple, declarative

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- people: plural, concrete, common
- ruins: plural, concrete, common
- Incas: plural, concrete, proper
- Machu Picchu: singular, concrete, proper

Nouns level 3 card 10

Sebastian is eating every last strawberry from the container.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is eating	simple predicate
Who is eating?	Sebastian	subject
Sebastian is eating what?	every last strawberry	direct object
Is eating where? (Or which strawberries?)	from the container	adverbial prepositional phrase of location (or adjectival)

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Sebastian: singular, concrete, proper
- strawberry: singular, concrete, common
- container: singular, concrete, common

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives level 1 card 1

See control chart.

Adjectives level 1 card 2

1. The English teacher wrote the words on the chalkboard with a squeaky piece of chalk.

The and English modify teacher. The is limiting, English is descriptive.
the modifies words: limiting
the modifies chalkboard: limiting
A and squeaky modify piece; a is limiting, squeaky is descriptive.

2. Tessa was pleased with her new puppy, even though his loud barking kept her up all night.

Her and new modify puppy. Her is limiting, new is descriptive.
His and loud modify barking. His is limiting, loud is descriptive.

3. Practicing on the baby-grand piano was a special treat for Mary, since she only owned a small, electric keyboard.

The and baby-grand modify piano. The is limiting, baby-grand is descriptive.
A and special modify treat. A is limiting, special is descriptive.
A, small, and electric modify keyboard. A is limiting, small and electric are descriptive.

4. Walking through a professionally planted herb garden gives many people a strong desire to plant their own.

A, planted, and herb modify garden. A is limiting, planted and herb are descriptive.
Many modifies people: limiting
A and strong modify desire. A is limiting, strong is descriptive.
Their modifies own: limiting

5. Isis, our tabby cat, sleeps on the high window-sill.

Our and tabby modify cat. Our is limiting, tabby is descriptive.
The and high modify window-sill. The is limiting, high is descriptive.

Adjectives level 1 card 3

1. John **was** **late** to **his** **tae kwon do** class.

Late modifies John,
his and tae kwon do modify class

2. **The** **August** heat in Houston **is** **insufferable**.

The, August and insufferable modify heat.

3. **The** gardener **seemed** **lazy**, but in actuality, he **was** very **efficient**.

The and lazy modify gardener,
efficient modifies he.

4. **The** **Gulf** waters **are** **calm** after **the** **violent hurricane** winds.

The, Gulf and calm modify waters,
the, violent, and hurricane modify winds.

5. **The** Queen **looked** **regal** and **calm** during **the** ceremony, but inside she **felt** **nervous**.

The, regal, and clam modify Queen,
the modifies ceremony,
nervous modifies she.

Adjectives level 1 card 4

Answers will vary. List of 6 adjectives in positive, comparative, superlative forms; one with 3 sentences.

Adjectives level 1 card 5

Answers will vary. List of 6 adjectives with more than one syllable in positive, comparative, superlative forms; one with 3 sentences.

Adjectives level 1 card 6

The enormous alligator ate his prey.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	ate	simple predicate
What ate?	The alligator	subject
What kind of alligator?	enormous	attributive
The alligator ate what?	his prey	direct object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- alligator: singular, concrete, common
- prey: singular, concrete, common (This can also be considered a non-count noun)
- the: limiting, article
- enormous: descriptive, positive degree
- his: limiting, possessive

Adjectives level 1 card 7

The Irish setter bounded gracefully across the field.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	bounded	simple predicate
What bounded?	The setter	subject
What kind of setter?	Irish	attributive
Bounded how?	gracefully	adverb of manner
Bounded where?	across the field	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (or direction)

Simple, declarative

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- setter: singular, concrete, common
- field: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- Irish: descriptive, proper
- the: limiting, article

Adjectives level 1 card 8

Cynthia's glasses sit on the tip of her nose.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	sit	simple predicate
What sits?	Cynthia's glasses	subject
Sit where?	on the tip of her nose	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- glasses: plural, concrete, common
- nose: singular, concrete, common
- Cynthia's: limiting, possessive, proper
- the: limiting, article

Adjectives level 1 card 9

A pod of whales traveled the Hawaiian Islands.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	traveled	simple predicate
What traveled?	A pod	subject
What kind of pod?	of whales	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
The pod traveled what?	the Hawaiian Islands	direct object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- pod: singular, concrete, common, collective
- whales: plural, concrete, common
- Islands: plural, concrete, proper
- a: limiting, article
- the: limiting, article
- Hawaiian: descriptive, proper

Adjectives level 1 card 10

Show me that Monarch cocoon.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	Show	simple predicate
Who should show?	(you)	subject (understood)
(You) show what?	that cocoon	direct object
What kind of cocoon?	Monarch	attributive
To whom?	me	indirect object

- Simple, imperative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a period at the end of an imperative sentence.
- cocoon: singular, concrete, common
- that: limiting, demonstrative
- Monarch: descriptive, proper

Adjectives level 1 card 11

I completed ten grammar cards, and they were checked.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	completed	simple predicate
Who completed?	I	subject
I completed what?	ten cards	direct object
What kind of cards?	grammar	attributive
What is the verb?	were checked	simple predicate
What were checked?	they	subject

- Compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma with “and” to separate independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- cards: plural, concrete, common
- ten: limiting, numerical
- grammar: descriptive

Adjectives level 1 card 12

I may borrow some money.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	May borrow	simple predicate
Who may borrow?	I	subject
I may borrow what?	some money	direct object

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word “I”; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- money: singular/plural (open for interpretation), concrete, common
- some: limiting, indefinite

Adjectives level 1 card 13

We shall read which book this week.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	shall read	simple predicate
Who shall read?	we	subject
We shall read what?	Which book	direct object
Shall read when?	this week	adverbial of time

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- book: singular, concrete, common
- week: singular, concrete, common, collective
- which: limiting, interrogative
- this: limiting, demonstrative

Adjectives level 1 card 14

Answers will vary. Paragraph about a paradise island: all types of adjectives, circled in blue, and the nouns underlined in black.

Adjectives level 2 card 1

Answers will vary. A list of the ten types of adjectives with definitions and three examples of each.

Adjectives level 2 card 2

1. I had the most fun at the party.
2. He had more cash than Joe.
3. The tallest boy in the class threw up.
4. I made the worst score on my test.
5. My brother drives worse than I do.
6. She is the hostess with the most.
7. The Atlantic Ocean is deeper than the Pacific Ocean.

Adjectives level 2 card 3

Answers will vary: Children will write a rule explaining that if a noun can be counted, many or fewer should be used, and if a noun cannot be counted, less or much should be used. Four sentences using less/fewer, many/more correctly: adjectives underlined, count nouns circled, non-count nouns with rectangles.

Adjectives level 2 card 4

Princess Diana's wedding dress had a twenty-five foot train.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	had	simple predicate
What had?	Princess Diana's dress	subject
What kind of dress?	wedding	attributive
Princess Diana's dress had what?	a train	direct object
What kind of train?	twenty-five foot	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a hyphen in double-digit numbers; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- dress: singular, concrete, common
- train: singular, concrete, common
- Princess Diana's: limiting, possessive, proper
- twenty-five foot: descriptive

Adjectives level 2 card 5

Definition of predicate adjective and objective complements.

Chef Jones's Swedish meatballs are the juiciest in Texas.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are	simple predicate
What are?	Chef Jones's meatballs	subject
Are what?	the juiciest	predicate adjective (subjective complement)
The juiciest where?	in Texas	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- meatballs: plural, concrete, common
- Texas: singular, concrete, proper
- Chef Jones's: limiting, possessive, proper
- Swedish: descriptive, proper
- the: limiting, article
- juiciest: descriptive, superlative degree

Adjectives level 2 card 6

The Katrina evacuees called their predicament unfortunate.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	called	simple predicate
Who called?	The evacuees	subject
What kind of evacuees? (Or which evacuees?)	Katrina	attributive
The evacuees called what?	their predicament	direct object
What did they call it?	unfortunate	objective complement

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper adjectives; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- evacuees: plural, concrete, common

- predicament: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- Katrina: descriptive, proper
- their: limiting, possessive
- unfortunate: descriptive, positive degree

Adjectives level 2 card 7

Gigging in the marsh flats, he found the biggest flounder.
(gigging is a participle: silver circle with a blue triangle inside)

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	found	simple predicate
Who found?	he	subject
He found what?	the flounder	direct object
What kind of flounder?	biggest	attributive
What was he doing?	Gigging	attributive present participle
Gigging where?	in the marsh flats	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma after an introductory participial phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- flounder: singular, concrete, common
- flats: plural, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- biggest: descriptive, superlative degree
- the: limiting, article
- marsh: descriptive

Adjectives level 2 card 8

Seamstresses and tatters are becoming extinct professions.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are becoming	simple predicate
Who are becoming?	Seamstresses and tatters	subject
Seamstresses and tatters are becoming what?	professions	predicate nominative (subjective complement)
What kind of professions?	extinct	attributive

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- seamstresses: plural, concrete, common
- tatters: plural, concrete, common
- professions: plural, concrete, common
- extinct: descriptive

Adjectives level 2 card 9

We shall serve which apple pies with vanilla ice cream.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	shall serve	simple predicate
Who shall serve?	we	subject
We shall serve what?	Which pies	direct object
What kind of pies?	apple	attributive
Shall serve them how?	with vanilla ice cream	adverbial prepositional phrase of relationship

- Simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- pies: plural, concrete, common
- ice cream: singular, concrete, common (This can also be considered as a non-count noun)
- apple: descriptive
- vanilla: descriptive

Adjectives level 2 card 10

Answers will vary. A concept map of all the types of adjectives.

Adjectives level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Computer generated list of types of adjectives, with color and font changes.

Adjectives level 3 card 2

Answers will vary. Complex sentence with descriptive adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: I ate a cheese sandwich while my brother watched TV.

Adjectives level 3 card 3

Answers will vary. Compound-complex sentence with limiting adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: He wanted to watch his show before he ate, but I was hungry.

Adjectives level 3 card 4

Answers will vary. Complex sentence with proper possessive adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: Although he doesn't watch TV much, he really likes Hogan's *Heroes*.

Adjectives level 3 card 5

Answers will vary. Complex sentence with superlative form of an adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: He ate some macaroni after he watched the funniest part.

Adjectives level 3 card 6

Answers will vary. Two sentences with less and fewer, one analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: Carmelo has fewer baseball cards than Jonah.

A hybrid car uses less gas than a truck.

Adjectives level 3 card 7

Answers will vary. Complex sentence with compound numerical adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: An eleven-year-old girl won the spelling bee.
I ate twenty-five bon bons.

Adjectives level 3 card 8

Answers will vary. Compound sentence with interrogative adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: Which cupcake do you want, or do you want pie instead?

Adjectives level 3 card 9

Answers will vary. Compound sentence with indefinite adjective, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

Example: Saskia took some pictures, and she made a scrapbook.

Adjectives level 3 card 10

Answers will vary. Sentence with as many adjectives as possible, analyzed on sentence analysis form.

VERBS

Verbs level 1 card 1

Answers will vary. Definition of transitive verb and 5 transitive sentences, parts of speech symbolized.

<u>Transitive</u>	<u>Intransitive</u>
Mary climbs the mountain.	Mary climbs higher.
Linda searched her purse for her pen.	Linda searched for her pen.
Crystal tapped the ball.	Crystal tapped softly.
Alex walks the dog.	Alex walks quickly in the rain.
Greg sets the table.	Greg sits comfortably.
Celeste ran the meeting.	Celeste ran to the telephone.
Ms. Jones gave the lesson.	The lesson lasted too long.
Alden watered the dry plants.	Plants drooped in the garden.
The general marched the soldiers.	The army retreated into the forest.
The boat passed the pier.	The boat sailed swiftly in the sea.
Becca works the crossword puzzle.	Becca works at a table.
John ate his lunch.	John ate with great gusto.
Sean sees the red cardinal.	Sean sees better with his glasses.
Kaylee needs a bandage.	Kaylee's bandage fell off her arm.

Verbs level 1 card 2

Answers will vary. Definition of intransitive verb and 5 intransitive sentences, parts of speech symbolized.

Verbs level 1 card 3

Action and linking verbs sorted; sentence that says something like, "If the subject of the sentence is doing the action of sensing, it is an active verb. If you can replace the verb with a *be* verb, it is linking."

<u>Linking</u>	<u>Action</u>
I looked stunning in my new dress.	I looked out the window.
Mary grew fearful during the movie.	The farmer grew corn in the field.
The violin sounds out of tune.	The fog horn sounds in the bay.
Mary felt happy about her test grade.	Judy felt the soft fur of the cat.
The chemical plant smells noxious.	The bee smells the flower for nectar.
The food tasted wonderful with the fresh ingredients.	John tasted the food to see if it needed salt.

Sam appears confused by the math problem.	The ghost appeared in the window.
The sky turned dark as the clouds moved in.	Mother turned the pancakes in the frying pan.
The inventor looked satisfied with his latest machine.	Dad looked for his car keys.

Verbs level 1 card 4

<u>Linking</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>
Gary is an artist.	Gary is painting a beautiful landscape.
Justin was impatient.	Justin was waiting for his turn in line.
The children were happy for the break from school.	The gifts were waiting to be opened.
They are ready for visitors.	They are going to the airport to pick up their friends.
The workmen are here.	They are painting the room a bright red.
The bride became nervous as the music started.	The groom had been pacing all morning.
Sam appears untidy in his work clothes.	Sam will change into something clean to go out.
The knife was dull.	The chef was sharpening his knives.
The snow is cold and wet.	Everyone was excited by the snowfall.

Verbs level 1 card 5

Answers will vary. Sentences with to write, conjugated.

Example:

I write silly sentences.

You write poems and stories.

He will write a haiku tomorrow.

We wrote a play.

You will write a lot of sentences before you are finished.

They wrote graffiti on the wall.

Verbs level 1 card 6

Answers will vary. Past, present, or future indicated on card five's sentences.

Verbs level 1 card 7

Answers will vary. List of 10 verbs with four principal parts.

Example:

present: write
 present participle: writing
 past: wrote
 past participle: written
 (plus nine more)

Verbs level 1 card 8

<u>Action Verb</u>	<u>Gerund</u>
We are walking to the museum.	Walking the dog is good exercise.
The teacher is pointing out my mistake.	Pointing is rude and impolite.
Julia is watering the seeds so they will germinate.	Watering the plants is a weekly job.
We will be thinking about a new way to raise money.	Thinking about how to solve problems is what inventors do well.
Sean is dreaming of a new Playstation.	My favorite pastime is dreaming of riches.
The Upper Elementary students are hiking in the Rocky Mountains.	Hiking is strenuous work, but enjoyable.
Julie is drawing a blank on the answer.	He thought of drawing his mom a picture for Mothers' Day.
Paul is talking about buying a new computer.	Talking out of turn is impolite and rude.
We are working on these troublesome verbs.	Working on sorting these verbs is difficult.

Verbs level 1 card 9

My mother shops daily!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	shops	simple predicate
Who shops?	My mother	subject
Shops when?	daily	adverb of time

- Simple, exclamatory
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

- mother: singular, concrete, common
- my: limiting, possessive
- shops: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular

Verbs level 1 card 10

We will eat a scrumptious pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	will eat	simple predicate
Who will eat?	We	subject
We will eat what?	a pie	direct object
What kind of pie?	scrumptious	attributive
What kind of pie?	pumpkin	attributive
Will eat when?	on Thanksgiving	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- pie: singular, concrete, common
- Thanksgiving: singular, concrete, proper
- a: limiting, article
- scrumptious: descriptive, positive degree
- pumpkin: descriptive
- will eat: transitive, indicative, active, simple, future, 1st, plural

Verbs level 1 card 11

The bread is growing blue mold!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is growing	simple predicate
What is growing?	The bread	subject
The bread is growing what?	mold	direct object
What kind of mold?	blue	attributive

- Simple, exclamatory

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
- bread: singular, concrete, common (This can also be considered as a non-count noun)
- mold: singular, concrete, common (This can also be considered as a non-count noun)
- the: limiting, article
- blue: descriptive, positive degree
- is growing: transitive, indicative, active, progressive, present, 3rd, singular

Verbs level 1 card 12

Editor's Note: It is possible to use "will" instead of "shall for the 1st person. Some linguists consider shall outdated. For a discussion on this subject please follow the link here:

<http://grammar.quickanddirtytips.com/shall-versus-will.aspx>

I was confusing
You were confusing
He/she/it was confusing

I am confusing
You are confusing
He/she/it is confusing

I *shall* (will) be confusing
You will be confusing
He/she/it will be confusing

We were confusing
You were confusing
They were confusing

We are confusing
You are confusing
They are confusing

We *shall* (will) be confusing
You will be confusing
They will be confusing

Verbs level 2 card 1

Answers will vary. Definition of transitive and intransitive, example sentences of both, intransitive sentence analyzed. Transitive sentences take a direct object; intransitive do not.

Verbs level 2 card 2

After her party, Monica felt exhausted.
 (Exhausted is a participle, acting as an adjective.)

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	felt	simple predicate
Who felt?	Monica	subject
Monica felt what?	exhausted	predicate adjective (subjective complement)
Felt when?	after her party	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma after an introductory prepositional phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- party: singular, concrete, common
- Monica: singular, concrete, proper
- her: limiting, possessive
- felt: simple, indicative, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- exhausted: participle: adjective
- **Teacher's Note:** (If the child is not familiar with participles yet, give credit for marking it as an adjective—descriptive, positive degree.)

Verbs level 2 card 3

<u>Correct agreement</u>	<u>Incorrect Agreement</u>
His biggest fear is spiders.	His biggest fear are spiders.
Each of my neighbors has a new car.	Each of my neighbors have a new car.
At the end of a long workweek comes the relaxing weekend.	At the end of a long workweek come the relaxing weekend.
Erika, as well as Susan, teaches exciting lessons.	Erika, as well as Susan, teach exciting lessons.
George, not Sammy or David, was caught with the stolen cookie.	George, not Sammy or David, were caught with the stolen cookie.
Both girls in the family are in the chorus.	Both girls in the family is in the chorus.
One of these contestants is going to win the contest.	One of these contestants are going to win the contest.
The price of the tapes was too high.	The price of the tapes were too high.

The elegant basket of chocolates was a gift.	The elegant basket of chocolates were a gift.
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Verbs level 2 card 4

Answers will vary, but will include:

Four principal parts

How to form them

Four verbs: 2 regular and 2 irregular formed into principal parts

Sentences with the present and past participles

One sentence analyzed

Example:

The four principal parts are present (infinitive), present participle, past, and past participle.

To form the present, think “Today I”

To form the present participle, think “Today I am....” (Add “ing” to the verb)

To form the past, think “Yesterday, I ...”

To form the past participle, think “I have”

Walk, walking, walked, walked

I am walking because I am tired.

I have walked 3 miles so far.

Talk, talking, talked, talked

I am talking to your mom.

I have talked to her before.

Eat, eating, ate, eaten

I am eating chocolate.

I have eaten salad every day this week.

Run, running, ran, run

I am running in the race.

I have never run a 5K.

Verbs level 2 card 5

Answers will vary. Two sentences with each verb: one as the predicate and one as a gerund. Students will choose one gerund sentence to analyze.

Examples:

Greg is swimming at the lake.

Swimming is great exercise.

Our class is eating lunch at the park today.
I love eating out.

Jonah will be running in the race if his ankle heals.
Abby thought about running for president.

I am writing my memoirs.
Writing every day will make you a better writer.

Verbs level 2 card 6

Answers will vary. Two sentences with each verb: one as the predicate and one as a participle. Students will choose one participle sentence to analyze.

Examples:

The fire is burning the dead branches.
The burning question is, will there be a sequel?

The team has broken 3 records.
My broken watch is at the repair shop.

Maria is smiling for the camera.
Miles laughed at the smiling rodeo clown.

The bear mauled a Volkswagen in the parking lot.
Benjamin showed the doctor his mauled hand.

Verbs level 2 card 7

<u>Infinitive as Noun</u>	<u>Infinitive as Adjective</u>	<u>Infinitive as Adverb</u>
To forgive is difficult.	I am the contestant to watch.	The plane was ready to leave.
To love to one's fullest is glorious.	Linda is the teacher with whom to speak.	Joan raised her hand to answer.
Becca tried to work.	Holden's plan to bike was thwarted by the bad weather.	Danny brought the Legos® to share.
Evan likes to draw.	Connor was looking for a way to solve the problem.	Forest made the cake to eat.
Sam wanted to leave.	The person to call is out of town.	To get our attention, Madison shouted and waved.
The computer wants to	We do not have time to	Chloe is learning Spanish to

<p>freeze.</p> <p>To err is human, to forgive divine.</p> <p>To shop is Celeste's dream come true.</p> <p>To float takes practice and skill.</p>	<p>waste.</p> <p>Mary Jane had an opportunity to go the botanical garden with her group.</p> <p>Ariel's first attempt to build a pyramid was a success.</p> <p>Mason set a goal to finish the fraction cards by the end of the year.</p>	<p>communicate on her vacation in Mexico.</p> <p>To avoid burning the cookies, you should check them after ten minutes.</p> <p>Andres went to Jacob's house to play football.</p> <p>That is good to hear.</p>
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Verbs level 2 card 8

Editor's Note: *It is possible to use "will" instead of "shall for the 1st person. Some linguists consider shall outdated. For a discussion on this subject please follow the link here:*

<http://grammar.quickanddirtytips.com/shall-versus-will.aspx>

<u>to teach</u>	<u>to break</u>
simple present:	simple present:
I teach	I break
you teach	you break
he/she/it teaches	he/she/it breaks
we teach	we break
you teach	you break
they teach	they break
simple past:	simple past:
I taught	I broke
you taught	you broke
he/she/it taught	he/she/it broke
we taught	we broke
you taught	you broke
they taught	they broke
simple future:	simple future:
I <i>shall</i> (will) teach	I <i>shall</i> (will) break
you will teach	you will break
he/she/it will teach	he/she/it will break

we <i>shall</i> (will) teach you will teach they will teach	we <i>shall</i> (will) break you will break they will break
continuous present:	continuous present:
I am teaching you are teaching he/she/it is teaching	I am breaking you are breaking he/she/it is breaking
we are teaching you are teaching he/she/it is teaching	we are breaking you are breaking he/she/it is breaking
continuous past:	continuous past:
I was teaching you were teaching he/she/it was teaching	I was breaking you were breaking he/she/it was breaking
we were teaching you were teaching they were teaching	we were breaking you were breaking they were breaking
continuous future:	continuous future:
I <i>shall</i> (will) be teaching you will be teaching he/she/it will be teaching	I <i>shall</i> (will) be breaking you will be breaking he/she/it will be breaking
we <i>shall</i> (will) be teaching you will be teaching they will be teaching	we <i>shall</i> (will) be breaking you will be breaking he/she/it will be breaking

Verbs level 2 card 9

Student will choose one of the following sentences to analyze:

They have lived in France for 3 years.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	have lived	simple predicate
Who have lived?	They	subject
Have lived where?	in France	adverbial prepositional

		phrase of place
Have lived when?	for 3 years	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- France: singular, concrete, proper
- years: plural, concrete (can also be considered as abstract), common
- 3: limiting, numerical
- have lived: intransitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 3rd, plural

The price of a ticket to France has gone up.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	has gone	simple predicate
What has gone?	The price	subject
Which price?	of a ticket	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
Which ticket?	to France	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
Has gone where?	up	adverb of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- price: singular, concrete, common
- ticket: singular, concrete, common
- France: singular, concrete, proper
- the: limiting, article
- a: limiting, article
- has gone: intransitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 3rd, singular

I have traveled to France.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	have traveled	simple predicate

Who has traveled?	I	subject
Have traveled where?	to France	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word I; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- France: singular, concrete, proper
- have traveled: intransitive, perfect, present, 1st, singular

Verbs level 2 card 10

I had studied French before I traveled to France.

Editor's Note: It is possible for you to separate the clause out with a second round of questions, or just put the whole dependent clause on the "Had studied when" line. Some teachers usually have the students separate it out, and have the second diagram coming off the orange arrow, to emphasize that the sentence is complex, but is this can often be more complicated than necessary.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	had studied	simple predicate
Who had studied?	I	subject
I had studied what?	French	direct object
Had studied when?	before...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	traveled	simple predicate
Who traveled?	I	subject
Traveled where?	to France	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- Complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence, the word I, and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- French: singular, concrete, proper
- France: singular, concrete, proper
- had studied: transitive, indicative, active, perfect, past, 1st, singular
- traveled: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, singular

Verbs level 2 card 11

Simple Tense

I watch television after dinner.
We walk through the park.
He eats ice cream in a cone.
They sit on the bench for their carpool.

Continuous Tense

I am watching television.
We are walking to the museum for our field trip.
He was eating the nuts and whipped cream before the ice cream.
Students are sitting on the bench for their carpool rides.

Perfect Tense

I have discovered a cure for laziness.
You had eaten all the pie before I came home.
“Elvis has left the building!”
The gerbils have eaten all their food.

Continuous Perfect Tense

The hot chocolate had been consumed by the greedy cat.
I have been typing until my fingers are blue.
She had been painting her portrait.
He will have been sitting in jail for half of his life.

Children will write the sentences they missed, and a definition of when each tense is used and how it is formed:

The **simple** tense is the most basic, and in the past and present time uses only one main verb. The future time always uses an auxiliary verb.

The **continuous** tense requires the auxiliary verb “to be” (am, is, are, was, were) and the present participle (the “-ing” form of the verb). This tense shows an action that is continuing to happen: it has not stopped.

The **perfect** tense requires a form of the auxiliary verb “to have” and the past participle. For the present perfect we use “have” or “has.” We use this tense when the action is not completed yet; or if it happened in the past, but we’re making a connection to the present; or to talk about general experiences. For the past perfect we use “had.” We use this tense when the action occurred before another action or specific time in the past.

The **continuous perfect** tense requires a form of the auxiliary verb “to have” and “been,” plus the present participle (the “-ing” form of the verb). For the present continuous perfect we use “have” or “has.” We use this tense to show that something started in the past and has continued up to now, or in a more general meaning of “lately.” For the past continuous perfect, we use “had.” It means that the action started in the past, and continued until some other point in the past, or to show the cause of something in the past.

Verbs level 2 card 12

Active Voice

The chicken laid an egg.
Sara poured her water carefully.
The children restored the classroom.

Look up the definition in the dictionary.

The teacher read the story to the children.

Rewrite in Passive

The egg was laid by the chicken.
Sara’s water was poured carefully.
The classroom was restored by the children.

The definition should be looked up in the dictionary.

The story was read to the children by the teacher.

Passive Voice

The work plan was written by Iris.
The helicopter was flown by the pilot.
The book should be opened to this page.
Homework was checked by Linda.
The lesson was given quickly.

Rewrite in Active

Iris wrote the work plan.
The pilot flew the helicopter.
Open the book to this page.
Linda checked homework.
The teacher gave the lesson quickly.

Verbs level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Computer-made mind map explaining the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. (Transitive verbs take a direct object; intransitive do not.)

Verbs level 3 card 2

Linking verbs:

am	look	grow
is	sound	remain
are	taste	appear
was	feel	become
were	smell	seem
be		stay
being		turn
been		prove

Verbs level 3 card 3

Editor's Note: *This could be complicated if you try to put it on one form. You may choose to use two forms.*

All of the children in the class speak English well.

Each of the children in the class speaks English well.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	speak/speaks	simple predicate
Who speaks?	All/Each of the children in the class	subject
All/Each of the children speak/s what?	English	direct object
Speaks how?	well	adverb of manner

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- children: plural, concrete, common
- class: singular, concrete, common, collective
- English: singular, concrete, proper
- the: limiting, article
- speak: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, plural
- speaks: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular

Verbs level 3 card 4

The four principal parts of a verb are:

infinitive (used in the simple tense present and future)

present participle (used in the continuous and continuous perfect tense)

past (used in the past simple tense)

past participle (used in the perfect tense).

Answers will vary: one regular and one irregular verb in all tenses and times, 1st person singular, principal parts underlined. Example:

past simple	I <u>jumped</u>	I <u>ran</u>
present simple	I <u>jump</u>	I <u>run</u>
future simple	I will <u>jump</u>	I will <u>run</u>
past continuous	I was <u>jumping</u>	I was <u>running</u>
present continuous	I am <u>jumping</u>	I am <u>running</u>
future continuous	I will be <u>jumping</u>	I will be <u>running</u>
past perfect	I had <u>jumped</u>	I had <u>run</u>
present perfect	I have <u>jumped</u>	I have <u>run</u>
future perfect	I will have <u>jumped</u>	I will have <u>run</u>
past continuous perfect	I had been <u>jumping</u>	I had been <u>running</u>
present continuous perfect	I have been <u>jumping</u>	I have been <u>running</u>

future continuous perfect	I will have been <u>jumping</u>	I will have been <u>running</u>
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Verbs level 3 card 5

A gerund is a present participle used as a noun in a sentence.

Sailing **in** a regatta **can exhaust** your body **and calm** your soul.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	can exhaust and calm	simple predicate
What can exhaust and calm?	Sailing	subject
Sailing where?	in a regatta	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Sailing can exhaust what?	your body	direct object
Sailing can calm what?	your soul	direct object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- regatta: singular, concrete, common, collective
- body: singular, concrete, common
- soul: singular, abstract, common
- a: limiting, article
- can exhaust: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular

Editor's Note: The **can** doesn't necessarily change anything.

can calm: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular

sailing: gerund

Verbs level 3 card 6

A participle is past or present (-ed or -ing) and is used as an adjective; a gerund is in the present (-ing) and is used as a noun.

Pamela's broken ankle has been causing her great discomfort.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	has been causing	simple predicate
What has been causing?	Pamela's ankle	subject
What kind of ankle?	broken	attributive
Pamela's ankle has been causing what?	discomfort	direct object
What kind of discomfort?	great	attributive
For whom?	her	indirect object

- Simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- ankle: singular, concrete, common
- discomfort: singular, abstract, common (this is a non-count)
- Pamela's: limiting, possessive
- great: descriptive, positive degree
- has been causing: transitive, indicative, active, continuous perfect, present, 3rd, singular
- broken: participle

Verbs level 3 card 7

Answers will vary: Examples of the uses of infinitives, with the infinitive as adverb sentence analyzed.

Example:

Infinitive as noun:
To err is human.

Infinitive as adjective:
The team to beat is the Lakers.

Infinitive as adverb:

I am waiting to register for classes.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	am waiting	simple predicate
Who is waiting?	I	subject
Am waiting why?	to register	adverbial infinitive of cause
To register why?	for classes	adverbial prepositional phrase of cause

Verbs level 3 card 8

Answers will vary: Chart showing types, formation, and uses of verbals.

Chart should include participles, infinitives, and gerunds, and examples of each.

Verbs level 3 card 9

Copernicus studied the planets for years before he expressed his theories.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	studied	simple predicate
Who studied?	Copernicus	subject
Copernicus studied what?	the planets	direct object
Studied when?	for years	adverbial prepositional phrase of time
Studied when?	before...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	expressed	simple predicate
Who expressed?	he	subject
He expressed what?	his theories	direct object

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Copernicus: singular, concrete, proper
- planets: plural, concrete, common
- years: plural, concrete, common, (can be considered collective)
- theories: plural, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- his: limiting, possessive
- studied: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- expressed: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular

Verbs level 3 card 10

Aristotle **had been drawing** **an** inscribed pentagon **in the** sand **when** **he was killed**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	had been drawing	simple predicate
Who had been drawing?	Aristotle	subject
Aristotle had been drawing what?	a pentagon	direct object
What kind of pentagon?	inscribed	attributive
Had been drawing where?	in the sand	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Had been drawing when?	when...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	was killed	simple predicate
Who expressed?	he	subject

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Aristotle: singular, concrete, proper
- pentagon: singular, concrete, common
- sand: singular, concrete, common
- an: limiting, article
- the: limiting, article
- had been drawing: transitive, indicative, active, continuous perfect, past, 3rd, singular
- was killed: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, singular, passive

Verbs level 3 card 11

Achilles was dipped in the River Styx by his mother so he would be protected from harm and given immortality. Great deeds were performed by him and his name was known by everyone. He was killed when his heel was pierced by an arrow.

Answers will vary: We use the passive voice when we don't know or don't want to say who did something, or when we want to emphasize the recipient of the action or the action itself, not the agent.

Imperative Mood

Sit with your legs crossed, please.
Answer the telephone.
Please do not eat a snack before dinner.
Check your homework first.
Don't go on a wild goose chase.
Set the table for dinner.
Look for a silver lining.
Don't cry over spilt milk.

Indicative Mood

I watch television after dinner.
The checked work is in the basket.
The story was thrilling for all the children.
We enjoyed the snack very much.
Will you go to the movies with me?
Will you spend the night?
He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.
That car can turn on a dime.
Two's company, three's a crowd.
He is a bull in a china shop.
A penny saved is a penny earned.
Can you find it in your heart to forgive me?

Subjunctive Mood

I wish I had finished my homework before now.
I wonder if it is possible.
Knock on wood, it will be all right.
I wish it would rain.
Were you to try out, you might make the play.
If you tell her, she might spill the beans.
She should hold out an olive branch to show she is sincere.

Etidor's Note: *Alternate Sentences (These sentences may be obtained directly from ETC's Website as a download and used to provide students with additional practice on the subjunctive mood.)*

Sit next to Kate.
Please use your walking feet in the classroom.
Be sure to write your name on your paper.
Tell Berkeley that it is time for dinner.
I would not do that if I were you.

We should behave as if the teacher were watching.

I wish I knew.

It is important that your answers be correct.

If Maya were taller, she could reach the cookies.

If only the pencils would sharpen themselves!

Paige suggested that the shelves be dusted.

It is imperative that Boaz come to the conference.

The king asked that his brothers not be punished.

It is urgent that I talk with you right now.

My birthday wish is that we go to a fancy restaurant.

It is in the interest of the United States that Russia be a democracy.

ADVERBS**Adverbs level 1 card 1**

lately
 extremely
 gracefully
 cleverly
 quietly
 easily
 well
 skillfully
 wildly
 frequently
 historically
 amazingly
 softly
 quickly, or fast

Adverbs level 1 card 2

<u>Used as an adverb</u>	<u>Used as an adjective</u>
Walk straight down the street to the corner.	Use a straight edge for geometry.
He studies hard for his math test.	The new mattress is hard.
The electrician wired the new bathroom badly.	I felt bad during the game.
Gage draws very well.	"I feel well today," said the patient.
The bride walked surely down the aisle.	Jason is sure about his answers.
Hansel and Gretel were easily led into the forest.	Why was it so easy for the wolf to dress in Granny's clothes?
Speak clearly into the microphone.	The sky was clear and a vibrant blue.
Nicholas reacted rapidly to the call.	Rapid transit is a need and a goal for the city.
Sadly, our vacation passed too swiftly.	The swift taxi drove us to our hotel quickly.

Adverbs level 1 card 3

Answers will vary. Two sentences with each word, one used as an adjective, one as an adverb.

Examples:

I got hit in the eye with a **hard** ball!
Try **hard** and you will succeed.

Florida has **fair** weather in winter.
That boy doesn't play **fair**.

The **right** hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing.
Do it **right** the first time, and you won't have to do it again.

I feel so blessed to have a **close** circle of friends.
The little bear walked **close** to his mother.

High prices kept me from buying much in that store.
The balloon floated **high** in the air.

Adverbs level 1 card 4

The temperature **changed drastically**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	changed	simple predicate
What changed?	The temperature	subject
Changed how?	drastically	adverb of manner

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- temperature: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- changed: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- drastically: manner

Adverbs level 1 card 5

The homeless man slept under the bridge.
The police found him there.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	slept	simple predicate
Who slept?	The man	subject
What kind of man?	homeless	attributive
Slept where?	under the bridge	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
What is the verb?	found	simple predicate
Who found?	The police	subject
The police found whom?	him	direct object
Found where?	there	adverb of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- man: singular, concrete, common
- bridge: singular, concrete, common
- police: plural, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- homeless: descriptive
- the: limiting, article
- the: limiting, article
- slept: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- found: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- there: place

Adverbs level 1 card 6

During the Nutcracker ballet, Patricio fell asleep.
He woke up afterward.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	fell	simple predicate
Who fell?	Patricio	subject
Fell how?	asleep	adverb of manner
Fell asleep when?	During the Nutcracker ballet	adverbial prepositional phrase of time
What is the verb?	woke	simple predicate

Who woke?	He	subject
Woke how?	up	adverb of manner
Woke when?	afterward	adverb of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a comma to set off an introductory prepositional phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- ballet: singular, concrete, common
- Patricio: singular, concrete, proper
- the: limiting, article
- Nutcracker: descriptive, proper
- fell: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- woke: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- asleep: manner
- up: manner
- afterward: time

Adverbs level 1 card 7

Stephen broke his leg because he jumped off the fort.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	broke	simple predicate
Who fell?	Stephen	subject
Stephen broke what?	his leg	direct object
Broke why?	because...	adverbial clause of cause
What is the verb?	jumped	simple predicate
Who jumped?	he	subject
Jumped where?	off the fort	adverb of place

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Stephen: singular, concrete, proper
- leg: singular, concrete, common
- fort: singular, concrete, common

- his: limiting, possessive
- the: limiting, article
- broke: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- jumped: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular

Adverbs level 1 card 8

Larry **studies too much**; **he never has** time to play.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	studies	simple predicate
Who studies?	Larry	subject
To what degree studies?	much	adverb of degree
To what degree much?	too	adverb of degree
What is the verb?	has	simple predicate
Who has?	he	subject
Has when?	never	adverb of time
He has what?	time	direct object
What kind of time?	to play	adjectival infinitive (attributive)

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a semicolon to join two independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Larry: singular, concrete, proper
- studies: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- has: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- to play: infinitive (adj)
- too: degree
- much: degree
- never: time

Evenne **almost finished her** report. **She hardly noticed the** bell.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	finished	simple predicate
Who finished?	Evenne	subject
To what degree finished?	almost	adverb of degree
Evenne finished what?	her report	direct object

What is the verb?	noticed	simple predicate
Who noticed?	She	subject
To what degree noticed?	hardly	adverb of degree
She noticed what?	the bell	direct object

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Evenne: singular, concrete, proper
- report: singular, concrete, common
- bell: singular, concrete, common
- her: limiting, possessive
- the: limiting, article
- finished: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- noticed: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- almost: degree
- hardly: degree

Adverbs level 1 card 9

The exam was extremely difficult. Eliana did not study hard enough.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	was	simple predicate
What was?	The exam	subject
The exam was what?	difficult	subjective compliment (predicate adjective)
To what degree difficult?	extremely	adverb of degree
What is the verb?	did study	simple predicate
Who did study?	Eliana	subject
To what degree did she study?	not	adverb of degree
Study how?	hard	adverb of manner
To what degree hard?	enough	adverb of degree

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- exam: singular, concrete, common

- Eliana: singular, concrete, proper
- the: limiting, article
- difficult: descriptive, positive degree
- was: simple, indicative, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- did study: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- extremely: degree
- not: degree
- hard: manner
- enough: degree

Adverbs level 1 card 10

Today, the school closes earlier due to the Rodeo parade.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	closes	simple predicate
What closes?	the school	subject
Closes when?	Today	adverb of time
Closes when?	earlier	adverb of time
Closes why?	due to the Rodeo parade	adverbial prepositional phrase of cause

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a comma to set off an introductory adverb; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- school: singular, concrete, common, collective
- parade: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- Rodeo: descriptive, proper
- closes: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- today: time
- earlier: time, (may be interpreted as comparative degree)

Adverbs level 2 card 1

Students punctuate the sentences, and choose one sentence to analyze.

1. Driving to the game, the referee was caught in traffic.
Driving to the game is an adjectival participial phrase, modifying referee. In traffic is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying was caught.
2. During the game, Christopher made a goal.
During the game is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying made.
3. Cheering wildly, the crowd yelled their approval.
Cheering wildly is an adjectival participial phrase, modifying crowd.
4. After soccer, Julian had spaghetti for dinner.
After soccer is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, and for dinner is an adverbial prepositional phrase of cause, both modifying had.
5. Due to their teamwork, they won the championship.
Due to their teamwork is an adverbial prepositional phrase of cause, modifying won.

Adverbs level 2 card 2

I have not seen any two-toed sloths in the vicinity.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	have seen	simple predicate
Who has seen?	I	subject
To what degree have seen?	not	adverb of degree
I have seen what?	any sloths	direct object
What kind of sloths?	two-toed	attributive
Have seen where?	in the vicinity	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- sloths: plural, concrete, common
- vicinity: singular, concrete, common
- any: limiting, indefinite
- two-toed: descriptive
- the: limiting, article
- have seen: transitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 1st, singular
- not: degree

Adverbs level 2 card 3

Answers will vary: children will re-write the paragraph with more spicy descriptors.

Example:

Archimedes was **devastated**. The king asked him **zillions of** questions and set **an impossible number of** tasks. Archimedes was **swamped** with his own inventions and was **rarely** free. Sitting in his hot tub one day he had **an outstanding** idea. He thought **extremely** hard and finally jumped up and ran **like a gazelle** down the street. He **was absolutely naked**; he was too excited.

Adverbs level 2 card 4

After Lance Armstrong **won** **the** Tour de France **for the seventh** time, **he retired**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	retired	simple predicate
Who retired?	he	subject
Retired when?	After...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	won	simple predicate
Who won?	Lance Armstrong	subject
Lance Armstrong won what?	the Tour de France	direct object
Won when?	for the seventh time	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma to separate an introductory adverbial clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Lance Armstrong: singular, concrete, proper
- Tour de France: singular, concrete, proper
- time: singular, abstract, common
- the: limiting, article
- the: limiting, article
- seventh: limiting, numerical
- won: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- retired: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular

Adverbs level 2 card 5

Gabriel's Spanish improved after his stay in Ecuador.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	improved	simple predicate
What improved?	Gabriel's Spanish	subject
Improved when?	after his stay	adverbial clause of time
Which stay?	in Ecuador	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Spanish: singular, concrete, proper
- stay: singular, abstract, common
- Ecuador: singular, concrete, proper
- Gabriel's: limiting, possessive, proper
- his: limiting, possessive
- improved: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular

Adverbs level 2 card 6

Emily received a full scholarship to Vanderbilt because she was such a dedicated student.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	received	simple predicate
Who received?	Emily	subject
Emily received what?	a scholarship	direct object
What kind of scholarship?	full	attributive
What kind of scholarship?	to Vanderbilt	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
Received why?	because...	adverbial clause of cause (reason)
What is the verb?	was	simple predicate
Who was?	she	subject
She was what?	a student	predicate nominative (subjective complement)
What kind of student?	dedicated	attributive
To what degree dedicated?	such	adverb of degree

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma to separate a dependent clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Emily: singular, concrete, proper
- scholarship: singular, concrete, common
- Vanderbilt: singular, concrete, proper
- student: singular, concrete, common
- full: descriptive, positive degree
- a: limiting, article
- received: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- was: indicative, simple, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- dedicated: participle (adjective)
- such: degree

Adverbs level 2 card 7

Marisol **harvests** **many** persimmons **in the** fall.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	harvests	simple predicate
Who harvests?	Marisol	subject
Marisol harvests what?	many persimmons	direct object
Harvests when?	in the fall	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Marisol: singular, concrete, proper
- persimmons: plural, concrete, common
- fall: singular, concrete, common
- many: descriptive, positive degree
- the: limiting, article
- harvests: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular

Adverbs level 2 card 8

We almost spent all our money on the video games.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	spent	simple predicate
Who spent?	We	subject
To what degree spent?	almost	adverb of degree
We spent what?	our money	direct object
How many/how much money?	all	attributive
Spent where?	on the video games	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- money: singular, concrete, common, (can also be interpreted as a non-count)
- games: plural, concrete, common
- all: limiting, indefinite
- our: limiting, possessive
- the: limiting, article
- video: descriptive
- spent: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, plural
- almost: degree

Adverbs level 2 card 9

We spent almost all our money on the video games.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	spent	simple predicate
Who spent?	We	subject
We spent what?	our money	direct object
How many/how much money?	all	attributive
To what degree all?	almost	adverb of degree
Spent where?	on the video games	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- money: singular, concrete, common, (can also be interpreted as a non-count)
- games: plural, concrete, common
- all: limiting, indefinite
- our: limiting, possessive
- the: limiting, article
- video: descriptive
- spent: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, plural
- almost: degree

Adverbs level 2 card 10

Answers will vary. Mind map of uses of adverbs.

Adverbs level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. List of all the types of adverbs and the questions used to find them. Sentences with each type. Student will choose one sentence to analyze.

Example:

Type	Question	Example
Time	When?	I ate a sandwich yesterday .
Place	Where?	I ate a sandwich here .
Degree	To what degree?	I was very hungry.
Cause or Reason	Why?	Therefore , I ate a sandwich.
Manner	How?	I hungrily ate the sandwich.

Adverbs level 3 card 2

Answers will vary. Sentence with an introductory clause of time, with analysis.

Example:

While I ate **my** sandwich, I **drank** a glass of **of** milk.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
----------	--------	------------------

What is the verb?	drank	simple predicate
Who drank?	I	subject
I drank what?	a glass	direct object
What kind of glass?	of milk	attributive
Drank when?	While...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	ate	simple predicate
Who ate?	I	subject
I ate what?	my sandwich	direct object

Adverbs level 3 card 3

1. Jessica pondered the beauty of the hillside, which was covered in wildflowers.
2. Sammy piled all of the clothes that he had worn into the hamper.
3. The policeman with the new squad car arrested the thief.
4. The waiter served a well-buttered dinner roll to the woman.
5. The girl with orange hair did a somersault.

Adverbs level 3 card 4

President Bush **hasn't** **fallen** **off** **his** bicycle **recently**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	has fallen	simple predicate
Who has fallen?	President Bush	subject
To what degree has fallen?	n't	adverb of degree
Has fallen where?	off his bicycle	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Has fallen when?	recently	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use an apostrophe in a conjunction; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- President Bush: singular, concrete, proper
- bicycle: singular, concrete, common
- his: limiting, possessive
- has fallen: intransitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 3rd, singular
- n't (not): degree
- recently: time

Adverbs level 3 card 5

Answers will vary:

For example, any of the following would be correct:

1. I can hardly hear you any more without my hearing aid.
I can't hear you any more without my hearing aid.
I can only hear you any more with my hearing aid.
2. Some people don't know anything about grammar.
Some people know nothing about grammar.
3. There isn't a need to be afraid of twisters, Dorothy.
There is no need to be afraid of twisters, Dorothy.
4. Gloria has but two more boxes of Girl Scout cookies left to sell.
5. I really miss seeing you.

Adverbs level 3 card 6

Answers will vary. Sentence with an introductory clause of place, with analysis.

Example:

Where I ate lunch today, I ate dinner yesterday.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	ate	simple predicate
Who ate?	I	subject
I ate what?	dinner	direct object
Ate when?	yesterday	adverb of time
Ate where?	Where...	adverbial clause of place
What is the verb?	ate	simple predicate
Who ate?	I	subject
I ate what?	lunch	direct object
Ate when?	today	adverb of time

Adverbs level 3 card 7

Answers will vary. Sentence with a subordinate clause of cause, with analysis.

Example:

I ate a sandwich today because I was very hungry.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	ate	simple predicate
Who ate?	I	subject
I ate what?	a sandwich	direct object
Ate when?	today	adverb of time
Ate why?	because...	adverbial clause of cause
What is the verb?	was	simple predicate
Who was?	I	subject
I was what?	hungry	subjective complement (predicate adjective)
To what degree hungry?	very	adverb of degree

Adverbs level 3 card 8

The visitor spoke too softly and I was straining to hear.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	spoke	simple predicate
Who spoke?	The visitor	subject
Spoke how?	softly	adverb of manner
To what degree softly?	too	adverb of degree
What is the verb?	was straining	simple predicate
Who was?	I	subject
I was straining what?	to hear	direct object

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word I; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- visitor: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- spoke: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- was straining: transitive, indicative, active, progressive, past, 1st, singular
- to hear: infinitive (noun)
- too: degree
- softly: manner

Adverbs level 3 card 9

The knight climbed the steps, cautiously avoiding the firebreathing dragon.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	climbed	simple predicate
Who climbed?	The knight	subject
Climbed what?	the steps	direct object
Climbed how?	cautiously avoiding the firebreathing dragon	adverbial participial phrase of manner

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to separate participial phrases; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- knight: singular, concrete, common
- steps: plural, concrete, common
- dragon: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- climbed: transitive, indicative, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- avoiding: participle (adverb)
- firebreathing: participle (adjective)
- cautiously: manner

Adverbs level 3 card 10

Answers will vary. Computer-generated mind map of kinds of adverbs, with examples.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions level 1 card 1

Child will sort packet A. See control chart.

Prepositions level 1 card 2

Answers will vary. Sentences with the following prepositional phrases, with prepositions underlined and objects circled (bold).

over the **river**
with the first **pitch**
near Dad's **chair**
despite the **weather**
between close **friends**
from **New Mexico**
through the long **winter**
across the **country**
around the **clock**

Prepositions level 1 card 2

Every teacher, with the exception of Ms. Judy, is out sick.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
Who is?	teacher	subject
Which teacher?	Every	attributive
To what degree every?	with the exception of Ms. Judy	adverbial prepositional phrase of degree
Where?	out	adverb of place
Every teacher is what?	sick	subjective complement (predicate adjective)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to separate interrupting prepositional phrases; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- teacher: singular, concrete, common
- Ms. Judy: singular, concrete, proper
- every: limiting, indefinite

- out: descriptive
- sick: descriptive, positive degree
- is: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- with the exception of: relationship

Prepositions level 1 card 4

The three Billy Goats Gruff went across the bridge.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	went	simple predicate
Who went?	The three Billy Goats Gruff	subject
Went where?	across the bridge	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (direction)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Billy Goats Gruff: plural, concrete, proper
- bridge: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- three: limiting, numerical
- went: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- across: direction

Prepositions level 1 card 5

Used as an Adverb	Used as a Preposition
The soldiers marched past.	The soldiers marched past the stage.
John fell behind.	The car followed behind the truck.
They went inside.	The children went inside the building.
Please turn off the light.	The cabin is off the main road.
Mary, let the dog out.	All my work went out the window.

Mother put the baby down for a nap.	The parade marched down the street.
The play is over.	The goats were herded over the bridge.
May I come along?	Trace your pencil along the ruler.
Look beyond the immediate.	Buzz Lightyear flew to infinity and beyond.

Prepositions level 1 card 6

Erika installed a new tile floor in the hallway.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	installed	simple predicate
Who installed?	Erika	subject
Erika installed what?	a floor	direct object
What kind of floor?	new, tile	attributives
Installed where?	in the hallway	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (location)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Erika: singular, concrete, proper
- floor: singular, concrete, common
- hallway: singular, concrete, common
- a: limiting, article
- new: descriptive, positive degree
- tile: descriptive
- the: limiting, article
- installed: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- in: location

Prepositions level 1 card 7

Marisol's wicker basket is on top of the refrigerator.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
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What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	Marisol's basket	subject
What kind of basket?	wicker	attributive
Is where?	on top of the refrigerator	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (location)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- basket: singular, concrete, common
- refrigerator: singular, concrete, common
- Marisol's: limiting, possessive
- wicker: descriptive
- the: limiting, article
- is: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- on top of: location

Prepositions level 1 card 8

We will continue working until six o'clock.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	will continue	simple predicate
Who will continue?	We	subject
We will continue what?	working	direct object
Will continue when?	until six o'clock	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an apostrophe in a contraction; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- o'clock: singular, concrete, common
- six: limiting, numerical
- will continue: intransitive, indicative, simple, future, 1st, plural
- working: gerund

- until: time

Prepositions level 1 card 9

The Greek chef made baklava with walnuts and honey.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	made	simple predicate
Who made?	The chef	subject
What kind of chef?	Greek	attributive
The chef made what?	baklava	direct object
What kind of baklava?	with walnuts and honey	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)--relationship

Editor's Note: you could say that "with walnuts and honey" is adverbial, answering how he made the baklava.

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- chef: singular, concrete, common
- baklava: singular, concrete, common
- walnuts: plural, concrete, common
- honey: singular, concrete, common (this may be interpreted as a non-count)
- the: limiting, article
- Greek: descriptive, proper
- made: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- with: relationship

Prepositions level 1 card 10

Answers will vary. Concept map using an animal and a tree, showing all the possible prepositions of location and direction. Child will use color and as few words as possible.

Prepositions level 2 card 1

Answers will vary. A definition of a preposition, with all of the prepositions symbolized and the type indicated, plus a list of the four types of prepositions with three examples of each.

Example: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship **of (relationship)** a noun or pronoun **to (relationship)** some other word **in (location)** the sentence.

Types:

location: on, in, at

direction: to, from, around

relationship: with, for, by

time: until, since, before

Prepositions level 2 card 2

Answers for the first part will vary: definition of a prepositional phrase, indicating object of a preposition.

Example: A prepositional phrase is the preposition, followed by a noun or pronoun, plus any other words modifying the noun. The noun or pronoun is called the object of the preposition; it is the word that the preposition is relating to the other part of the sentence.

After her next birthday, my sister will be six.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	will be	simple predicate
Who will be?	my sister	subject
My sister will be what?	six	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
When?	After her next birthday	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to separate an introductory prepositional phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- birthday: singular, concrete, common
- sister: singular, concrete, common
- six: singular, concrete, common
- her: limiting, possessive
- next: limiting, numerical
- my: limiting, possessive
- will be: indicative, simple, future, 3rd, singular, linking
- after: time

Prepositions level 2 card 3

Answers will vary: Definition of a compound preposition. Example: A compound preposition is more than one word acting as a single preposition.

Prepositional phrase in the following sentence underlined in green, with the object underlined in black (bold), on the sentence analysis sheet.

Fagin **earned** **his** living by means of **thievery**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	earned	simple predicate
Who earned?	Fagin	subject
Fagin earned what?	his living	direct object
How?	by means of thievery	adverbial prepositional phrase of manner

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Fagin: singular, concrete, proper
- thievery: singular, concrete, common
- his: limiting, possessive
- earned: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- living: gerund
- by means of: manner

Prepositions level 2 card 4

Answers will vary. Rewriting of the following paragraph, rearranging to make some introductory prepositional phrases.

Example:

With the Artful Dodger as his protégé, Fagin earned his living by means of thievery. Oliver was a young boy who lost his mother, lived in an orphanage and soon ran away. Oliver lives with Fagin and The Artful Dodger, learning how to steal. Oliver steals from a man who turns out to be his grandfather. After reconsidering his lifestyle, Oliver lives happily ever after and Fagin continues to steal.

Prepositions level 2 card 5

Answers will vary. Rewriting of the following paragraph, using sentence variability, punctuating differently, and correcting run-on sentences.

Example:

Little Red Riding Hood went into the forest on her way to Grandma's house, which was at the end of the winding path. On her way there, she met a wolf who tricked her. The Wolf went to Grandma's house and dressed in her clothing, sat in her bed and waited for Little Red Riding Hood. She was not fooled by the Wolf in her Grandma's clothes and she tricked the Wolf by asking him many questions. When he saw the hunter with the big gun, the Wolf ran out of the house. He was never seen again in the woods, and he never bothered Little Red Riding Hood again.

Prepositions level 2 card 6

Brazil **is** **in** South America **and** **was settled** **by** **the** Portuguese.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is/was settled	simple predicate
What is/was settled?	Brazil	subject
Brazil is where?	in South America	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Was settled how?	by the Portuguese	adverbial prepositional phrase of manner (relationship)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Brazil: singular, concrete, proper
- South America: singular, concrete, proper
- Portuguese: plural, concrete, proper
- the: limiting, article
- is: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- was settled: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- in: location
- by: relationship

Prepositions level 2 card 7

My new suitcase is beside the airport carousel.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	My suitcase	subject
What kind of suitcase?	new	attributive
My suitcase is where?	beside the airport carousel	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- suitcase: singular, concrete, common
- carousel: singular, concrete, common
- my: limiting, possessive
- new: descriptive, positive degree
- the: limiting, article
- airport: descriptive
- is: indicative, simple, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- beside: location

Prepositions level 2 card 8

We recorded our work on our work plan after our lesson.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	recorded	simple predicate
Who recorded?	We	subject
We recorded what?	our work	direct object
Recorded where?	on our work plan	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Recorded when?	after our lesson	adverbial prepositional phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.

- work: singular, concrete, common
- plan: singular, concrete, common
- lesson: singular, concrete, common
- our (x3): limiting, possessive
- work: descriptive, positive degree
- recorded: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, plural
- on: location
- after: time

Prepositions level 2 card 9

Susan went to the store with Cynthia to buy souvenirs.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	went	simple predicate
Who went?	Susan	subject
Susan went where?	to the store	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
Went how?	with Cynthia	adverbial prepositional phrase of manner (relationship)
Why?	to buy souvenirs	adverbial infinitive phrase of cause or reason

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Susan: singular, concrete, proper
- store: singular, concrete, common
- Cynthia: singular, concrete, proper
- souvenirs: plural, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- went: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, plural
- to buy: infinitive (adv)
- to: direction
- with: relationship

Prepositions level 2 card 10

Answers will vary. Computer-generated concept map of many examples of the types of prepositions, with color and as few words as possible.

Prepositions level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Concept map of all of the types of prepositions, including examples and compound prepositions.

Prepositions level 3 card 2

In Renaissance times, sitting above the salt was considered an honor that was reserved for special guests and aristocrats.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	was considered	simple predicate
What was considered?	sitting above the salt	subject
Sitting above the salt was considered what?	an honor	direct object
When?	In Renaissance times	adverbial prepositional phrase of time
What kind of honor?	...	adjectival dependent clause (attributive)
What is the verb?	was reserved	simple predicate
What was reserved?	that	subject
Why?	for special guests and aristocrats	adverbial prepositional phrase of reason (relationship)

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper adjectives; use a comma to separate an introductory prepositional phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- times: plural, concrete, common
- salt: singular, concrete, common
- honor: singular, abstract, common
- guests: plural, concrete, common
- aristocrats: plural, concrete, common
- Renaissance: descriptive, proper

- the: limiting, article
- an: limiting, article
- special: descriptive, positive degree
- was considered: transitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- was reserved: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- sitting: gerund
- in: time
- above: location
- for: relationship

Prepositions level 3 card 3

The archeological artifacts, shards of pottery, were taken to the museum.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	were taken	simple predicate
What were taken?	The artifacts	subject
What kind of artifacts?	archeological	attributive
	shards	appositive
What kind of shards?	of pottery	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
Were taken where?	to the museum	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (direction)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use commas to separate an appositive; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- artifacts: plural, concrete, common
- shards: plural, concrete, common
- pottery: singular, concrete, common
- museum: singular, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- archeological: descriptive
- were taken: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- of: relationship
- to: direction

Prepositions level 3 card 4

Yesterday, after the cold front came in, the temperature dropped ten degrees.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	dropped	simple predicate
What dropped?	the temperature	subject
Dropped what?	ten degrees	direct object
When?	Yesterday	adverb of time
When?	after...	adverbial dependent clause of time
What is the verb?	came	simple predicate
What came?	the front	subject
What kind of front?	cold	attributive

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use commas to separate a nonessential dependent clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- front: singular, concrete, common
- temperature: singular, concrete, common
- degrees: plural, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- cold: descriptive, positive degree
- ten: limiting, numerical
- came: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- dropped: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- yesterday: time

Prepositions level 3 card 5

Around the corner, beside the post office, is the store that sells vintage clothing.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	the store	subject
Where?	Around the corner	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (location)
Where?	beside the post office	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (location)
Which store?	...	adjectival dependent clause

		(attributive)
What is the verb?	sells	simple predicate
What sells?	that	subject
That sells what?	clothing	direct object
What kind of clothing?	vintage	attributive

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use commas to separate a list of introductory prepositional phrases; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- corner: singular, concrete, common
- post office: singular, concrete, common
- store: singular, concrete, common
- clothing: singular, concrete, common (This may also be interpreted as a non-count)
- the (x3): limiting, article
- vintage: descriptive
- is: indicative, simple, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- sells: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- around: location
- beside: location

Prepositions level 3 card 6

- 1) In what pot shall I cook the spaghetti?
- 2) The present's for Brian.
- 3) He sat next to me.
- 4) With whom are you going?
- 5) Where's the dog?
- 6) To whom does this belong?

Prepositions level 3 card 7

Answers will vary. Simplification of the following paragraph.

Example:

I went shopping in Galveston in September. It was during the hurricane season, and before I left each window had been boarded up with plywood. Walking toward the

parking lot, I noticed many plastic bags and other debris flying around. Few of the island people were out as most of them had gone across the bridge to the mainland.

Prepositions level 3 card 8

To believe is the first step toward success.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	To believe	subject
To believe is what?	the first step	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
What kind of step?	toward success	adjectival prepositional phrase (direction)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- step: singular, abstract, common
- success: singular, abstract, common
- the: limiting, article
- first: limiting, numerical
- is: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- to believe: infinitive (noun)
- toward: direction

Prepositions level 3 card 9

During the rush hour, I shall need the helicopter to travel into downtown.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	shall need	simple predicate
Who shall need?	I	subject
I shall need what?	the helicopter	direct object
Shall need when?	During the rush hour	adverbial prepositional phrase of time
Why?	to travel	adverbial infinitive of cause or reason
To travel where?	into downtown	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (direction)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word I; use a comma to separate an introductory prepositional phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- hour: singular, abstract, common
- helicopter: singular, concrete, common
- downtown: singular, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- rush: descriptive
- shall need: transitive, indicative, active, simple, future, 1st, singular
- to travel: infinitive (adv)
- during: time
- into: direction

Prepositions level 3 card 10

The valentines to decorate are on the teacher's desk.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are	simple predicate
What are?	The valentines	subject
Which valentines?	to decorate	adjectival infinitive
Where?	on the teacher's desk	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an apostrophe s to show possession; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- valentines: plural, concrete, common
- desk: singular, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- teacher's: limiting, possessive
- are: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, plural, linking
- to decorate: infinitive (adj)
- on: location

PRONOUNS

Pronouns level 1 card 1

Personal	Relative	Interrogative	Demonstrative	Indefinite	Reflexive
he	who	who?	this	all	myself
they	whom	what?	that	everyone	ourselves
us	whose	whom?	these	several	himself
ours	that	which?	those	none	yourselves

Pronouns level 1 card 2

1. Marisol, the book that you lent me is lost.
2. Columbus, who sailed in 1492, lost two of his ships.
3. John gave his brother a baseball that wasn't his.
4. Julie bought herself a new flash drive, and it has more memory than her old memory stick.

Pronouns level 1 card 3

It was she who did that.

Both he and I found the treasure.

When are you and she coming to see me?

Marisol and I worked together each Tuesday.

Our family and they have been on many vacations.

St. Catherine's school invited us to their fair.

The loud noise frightened Jim and me.

Did you choose Iris and him to be in your group?

The hot sun affected Jack and her more than me.

Grandmother sent us girls several presents.

His jacket is much warmer than hers.

If this isn't ours, this must be theirs.

The cat cleaned its fur.

Is this notebook yours?

“This mess is not ours!” cried the children.

Pronouns level 1 card 4

Those are the snails eating my basil!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are	simple predicate
What are?	Those	subject
Those are what?	the snails	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
Which snails?	eating my basil	adjectival participial phrase

- simple, exclamatory
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
- snails: plural, concrete, common
- basil: singular, concrete, common (This may also be interpreted as a non-count)
- the: limiting, article
- my: limiting, possessive
- are: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, plural, linking
- eating: participle (adj)
- those: demonstrative

Pronouns level 1 card 5

Anybody is tired of these grammar cards.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	Is tired	simple predicate
Who is tired?	anybody	subject
Why?	of these grammar cards	adverbial prepositional phrase of cause

- simple, interrogative

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- cards: plural, concrete, common
- these: limiting, demonstrative
- grammar: descriptive
- is tired: indicative, passive, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- of: relationship
- anybody: indefinite

Pronouns level 1 card 6

1. My car is a beauty!
2. Pauline and I toured the museum.
3. My cat and dog never fight.
4. My niece Christi is a firefighter.

Pronouns level 1 card 7

1. One of the lights is out.
2. Everyone in the play has lines to memorize.
3. Any time anyone needs me, he may call.
4. Each of the paintings was restored in the basement of the museum.

Pronouns level 1 card 8

1. Several of my children are firefighters.
2. Many of her students have done grammar.
3. Both patients are waiting for the doctor.
4. “Many are called, but few are chosen.”

Pronouns level 1 card 9

Jeremiah’s dog growled, “This bone is mine!”

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	growled	simple predicate
Who growled?	Jeremiah’s dog	subject
Jeremiah’s dog growled what?	...	direct object
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	This bone	subject

This bone is what?	mine	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
--------------------	------	---

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence, proper names, and the beginning of a quote; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use quotation marks to set off a quote from the rest of the sentence; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence, inside the quotation marks if the exclamation is in the quote.
- dog: singular, concrete, common
- bone: singular, concrete, common
- Jeremiah's: limiting, possessive, proper
- this: limiting, demonstrative
- growled: indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- is: indicative, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- mine: personal (possessive)

Pronouns level 1 card 10

The four-year-old tied his shoes, himself!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	tied	simple predicate
Who tied?	The four year old	subject
Who??	himself	intensifier
The four year old tied what?	his shoes	direct object

- simple, exclamatory
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to set off an intensifier; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
- four-year-old: singular, concrete, common
- shoes: plural, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- his: limiting, possessive
- tied: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular

- himself: reflexive

Pronouns level 2 card 1

Answers will vary. Definitions for the 6 types of pronouns, with examples of each.

Pronouns level 2 card 2

Answers will vary. Sentences with each of the 6 types of pronouns, with the pronoun underlined in purple, and a black arrow to the antecedent.

Pronouns level 2 card 3

Answers will vary. Definition of antecedent, with 3 sentences with pronouns and antecedents, one analyzed.

Pronouns level 2 card 4

Definition of a pronoun in the nominative case, plus:

Mary **and I** **May work** **on this** **together**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	May work	simple predicate
Who may work?	Mary and I	subject
Where?	on this	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
How?	together	adverb of manner

- simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence, all proper nouns, and the word I; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- Mary: singular, concrete, proper
- may work: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 1st, plural
- together: manner
- on: location
- I: nominative, personal
- this: demonstrative

Pronouns level 2 card 5

Definition of a pronoun in the objective case, plus:

Their class is going with us and them.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is going	simple predicate
Who is going?	The class	subject
Where?	with us and them	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- class: singular, concrete, common
- their: limiting, possessive
- is going: intransitive, indicative, active, continuous, present, 3rd, singular
- with: relationship
- us: objective, personal
- them: objective, personal

Pronouns level 2 card 6

Child will sort Packet C:

With whom did you go to the movies?	Who will run the meeting today?
Shakespeare is a playwright whom many have read.	Do you know who owns this jacket?
Guess whom I saw at the store last night!	There was some debate as to who won the race.
To whom should I address this envelope?	Who will help me clean up this mess?
Whom did you visit on your trip?	Ms. Joyce, who is our teacher, works on writing plays.

Pronouns level 2 card 7

I know England better than she.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	know	simple predicate
Who knows?	I	subject
I know what?	England	direct object
How?	better	adverb of manner
To what degree?	than...	adverbial clause of degree
What is the verb?	(knows)	simple predicate (understood)
Who knows?	she	subject
She knows what?	England	direct object (understood)

- simple declarative (some may see this as complex since the clause is understood)
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- England: singular, concrete, proper
- know: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 1st, singular
- better: degree, comparative
- I: nominative, personal
- she: nominative, personal

Pronouns level 2 card 8

“This is the way to the Wizard of Oz.”

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	This	subject
This is what?	the way	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
Which way?	to the Wizard of Oz	adjectival prepositional phrase

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use quotation marks to show a direct quotation; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- way: singular, concrete, common
- Wizard: singular, concrete, proper
- Oz: singular, concrete, proper (This may be interpreted as a non-count)

- the (x2): limiting, article
- is: indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- to: direction
- of: relationship
- this: demonstrative
- **Pronouns level 2 card 9**

The girls apologized to the teacher whose lesson they interrupted.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	apologized	simple predicate
Who apologized?	The girls	subject
Apologized where?	to the teacher	adverbial prepositional phrase of relationship
Which teacher?	whose...	adjectival clause
What is the verb?	interrupted	simple predicate
Who interrupted?	they	subject
They interrupted what?	lesson	direct object

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- girls: plural, concrete, common
- teacher: singular, concrete, common
- lesson: singular, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- apologized: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- interrupted: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- to: direction
- whose: relative
- they: nominative, personal

Pronouns level 2 card 10

Whose book is sitting on the table?

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is sitting	simple predicate
What is sitting?	Whose book	subject
Is sitting where?	on the table	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- simple, interrogative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence.
- book: singular, concrete, common
- table: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- is sitting: intransitive, indicative, active, continuous, present, 3rd, singular
- on: location
- whose: interrogative

Pronouns level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Concept map of pronouns, including the 3 cases, 6 types, and 7 uses.

Pronouns level 3 card 2

Answers will vary. Definitions of the nominative, objective and possessive cases.

Sentences:

exclamatory sentence using the nominative case

interrogative sentence using the objective case

declarative sentence using the possessive case

One sentence analyzed.

Example:

I wrecked Dad's car!

Did Dad see me?

Now Dad will drive mine.

Pronouns level 3 card 3

Answers will vary. Sentences rewritten to avoid use of *you*.

Examples:

1. The matinee costs \$6.50.
2. It's fun to take pictures while bird watching.
3. People with colds should eat chicken soup.
4. The people in the line in the grocery store are tempted by the candy.
5. Anyone who gets all the grammar cards done will become a respected grammarian.

Pronouns level 3 card 4

Look, somebody left his workplan on the table, again!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	left	simple predicate
Who left?	somebody	subject
Somebody left what?	his workplan	direct object
Where?	on the table	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
When?	again	adverb of time

- simple, exclamatory
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; set off an interjection from the rest of the sentence with a comma, use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
- work plan: singular, concrete, common
- table: singular, concrete, common
- his: limiting, possessive
- the: limiting, article
- left: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- again: time
- on: location
- somebody: indefinite

Pronouns level 3 card 5

She has the book (that) I wanted to borrow.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	has	simple predicate

Who has?	She	subject
She has what?	the book	direct object
Which book?	(that)...	adjectival clause
What is the verb?	wanted	simple predicate
Who wanted?	I	subject
I wanted what?	to borrow	direct object

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- book: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- has: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- wanted: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, singular
- to borrow: infinitive (noun)
- again: time
- on: location
- she: nominative, personal
- that: relative
- I: nominative, personal

Pronouns level 3 card 6

It was a dark and stormy night. My puppy was outside. I grabbed my flashlight and began to search, listening for the puppy's whine. I heard my mother knock on the window. She wanted me inside because of the lightning. I found my light under the wooden stairs. I turned it off and came inside.

Pronouns level 3 card 7

1. Can he and I go to the store?
2. The teacher gave Ted and me extra pronoun work.
3. Some of the money was donated by Bill Gates and me.

Student will choose one sentence to analyze.

Pronouns level 3 card 8

While eating fajitas, I spilled the salsa on myself.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	spilled	simple predicate
Who spilled?	I	subject
I spilled what?	the salsa	direct object
Where?	on myself	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
When?	While eating fajitas	adverbial participial phrase of time

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word I; use a comma to set off an introductory participial phrase; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- fajitas: plural, concrete, common
- salsa: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- spilled: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 1st, singular
- eating: participle (adverb)
- on: location
- I: nominative, personal
- myself: reflexive

Pronouns level 3 card 9

The little boy built the pink tower himself!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	built	simple predicate
Who built?	The little boy	subject
The little boy built what?	the pink tower	direct object
	himself	

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.

- boy: singular, concrete, common
- tower: singular, concrete, common
- the (x2): limiting, article
- little: descriptive, positive degree
- pink: descriptive
- built: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- himself: intensive

Pronouns level 3 card 10

Answers will vary. Child will write a story using no pronouns, with at least 10 complete, descriptive sentences, with different sentence structures. They should give the story to a friend to rewrite, using appropriate pronouns, and check to see if they agree.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions level 1 card 1

Easter **and** Passover **often coincide**, **but** Spring Break **rarely includes these** holidays.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	coincide	simple predicate
What coincides?	Easter and Passover	subject
Coincide when?	often	adverb of time
	but	
What is the verb?	includes	simple predicate
What includes?	Spring Break	subject
Includes what?	these holidays	direct object

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma and a conjunction to separate independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Easter: singular, abstract, proper
- Passover: singular, abstract, proper
- Spring Break: singular, abstract, proper
- holidays: plural, abstract, common
- these: limiting, demonstrative
- coincide: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, plural
- includes: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- often: time
- rarely: time
- and: coordinating
- but: coordinating

Conjunctions level 1 card 2

Answers will vary. Sentences using pairs of correlative conjunctions.
both....and, either.....or, neither....nor, whether....or, just as....so, not only.....but also.

Examples:

I want both chocolate and vanilla ice cream on my sundae.

If I can only have one flavor, I'll take either chocolate or vanilla.

I like neither strawberry nor pecan praline, so please don't give me those.
 I don't know whether the shop serves pies or cakes.
 I baked not only four kinds of cookies, but also three pans of brownies for the bake sale.

Editor's Note: *There isn't really a rule about starting a sentence with a conjunction: from one website on the topic: "Over-used, beginning a sentence with a conjunction can be distracting, but the device can add a refreshing dash to a sentence and speed the narrative flow of your text. Restrictions against beginning a sentence with and or but are based on shaky grammatical foundations; some of the most influential writers in the language have been happily ignoring such restrictions for centuries."*

Conjunctions level 1 card 3

You have been studying grammar all year; consequently, you have become proficient.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	have been studying	simple predicate
Who have been studying?	You	subject
You have been studying what?	grammar	direct object
When?	all year	adverbial of time
	consequently	
What is the verb?	have become	simple predicate
Who has become?	you	subject
You have become what?	proficient	subjective complement (predicate adjective)

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a semicolon to separate independent clauses; use a comma to separate an introductory conjunctive adverb; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- grammar: singular, abstract, common
- year: singular, abstract, common
- all: limiting, indefinite
- proficient: descriptive, positive degree
- have been studying: transitive, indicative, active, continuous perfect, present, 2nd, singular/plural
- have become: indicative, active, perfect, present, 2nd, singular/plural, linking
- you (x2): nominative, personal
- consequently: adverbial

Conjunctions level 1 card 4

Answers will vary. Thorough list of subordinating conjunctions. Eight used in sentences, with the conjunction symbolized, the independent clause underlined once, and the dependent clause underlined twice.

Commonly used subordinating conjunctions:

after	before	lest	supposing	whereas
although	even	now	than	wherever
as	even if	now that	that	whether
as if	even though	once	though	which
as long as	if	provided	unless	while
as much as	if only	provided that	until	who
as soon as	inasmuch	rather than	when	whoever
as though	in order that	since	whenever	why
because	just as	so that	where	

Conjunctions level 1 card 5

Quotes **from** Aristotle **and** Socrates **are used** **whenever** philosophy **is discussed**.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are used	simple predicate
What are used?	Quotes	subject
What kind of quotes?	from Aristotle and Socrates	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
When?	whenever...	adverbial clause of time
What is the verb?	is discussed	simple predicate
What is discussed?	philosophy	subject

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- quotes: plural, concrete, common
- Aristotle: singular, concrete, proper
- Socrates: singular, concrete, proper
- philosophy: singular, abstract, common
- are used: indicative, passive, simple, present, 3rd, plural
- is discussed: indicative, passive, simple, present, 3rd, singular

- from: direction
- and: coordinating
- whenever: subordinating

Conjunctions level 1 card 6

Answers will vary. Rewrite of the following paragraph, with conjunctions and pronouns.

Example:

Answers will vary:

James and Jane are riding their bikes to Bryan. They will see the wild flowers there. They are blooming everywhere. Tourists come from all over the state to see them. Jane wanted to pick them, but James said she couldn't, because it is illegal to pick the state flower of Texas. However, seeds may be bought from many stores. The seeds can be planted in your own yard. It is still illegal to pick them there!

Conjunctions level 1 card 8

1. Javier is allergic to neither peanuts nor pecans.
2. I want both pancakes and crepes for my breakfast.
3. Erin doesn't like either Coke® or Dr. Pepper®.
4. Both Cafu and Rolando play whether the field is dry or wet.
5. Just so you know, I'm in charge.

Conjunctions level 1 card 9

The days are getting longer, because it is almost summer.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are getting	simple predicate
What are getting?	The days	subject
The days are getting what?	longer	subjective complement (predicate adjective)
Why?	because...	adverbial clause of cause or reason
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	it	subject
It is what?	almost summer	subjective complement (predicate nominative)

- complex, declarative

- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma to separate an independent and a dependent clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- days: plural, concrete, common
- summer: singular, concrete, common
- the: limiting, article
- longer: descriptive, comparative degree
- are getting: indicative, active, continuous, present, 3rd, plural, linking
- is: indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- almost: degree
- it: nominative, personal
- because: subordinating

Conjunctions level 1 card 9

He invested in Google; therefore, he is travelling to Europe this summer.

Editor's Note: This sentence can be confusing. "This summer" is adverbial, telling when, but summer is a noun.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	invested	simple predicate
Who invested?	He	subject
Invested where?	in Google	adverbial prepositional phrase of place
	therefore	
What is the verb?	is travelling	simple predicate
Who is travelling?	he	subject
Travelling where?	to Europe	adverbial prepositional phrase of place (direction)
Travelling when?	this summer	adverbial of time

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a semicolon to separate two independent clauses if there is no coordinating conjunction between them; use a comma to set off an introductory conjunctive adverb; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Google: singular, concrete, proper

- Europe: singular, concrete, proper
- summer: singular, concrete, common
- this: limiting, demonstrative
- invested: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- is travelling: intransitive, indicative, active, continuous, present, 3rd, singular
- in: location
- to: direction
- he (x2): nominative, personal
- therefore: adverbial

Conjunctions level 1 card 10

We are going camping, whether it rains, snows, sleets, or shines.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	are going	simple predicate
Who are going?	We	subject
Going where?	camping	adverbial participle of place
	whether...or	
What is the verb?	rains, sleets, snows, shines	simple predicate
What rains, sleets, snows, or shines?	it	subject

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma and a conjunction to separate two independent clauses; use a commas to set off items in a list; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- are going: intransitive, indicative, active, continuous, present, 2nd, plural
- rains: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- sleets: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- snows: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- shines: intransitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- camping: participle, adverbial
- we: nominative, personal
- it: nominative, personal
- whether...or: correlative

Conjunctions level 2 card 1

Answers will vary. Definitions of the types of conjunctions, with three sentences for each kind of conjunction. Student will identify the conjunction with the grammar symbol, and underline the independent clause with one line and dependent clause with two lines where appropriate.

Conjunctions level 2 card 3

Mr. Downhour, Justin's teacher, teaches both architectural and engineering graphics.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	teaches	simple predicate
Who teaches?	Mr. Downhour	subject
Who?	Justin's teacher	appositive
Mr. Downhour teaches what?	graphics	direct object
What kind of graphics?	both architectural and engineering	attributive

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns and adjectives; use an apostrophe *s* to show ownership; use commas to set off an appositive; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Mr. Downhour: singular, concrete, proper
- teacher: singular, concrete, common
- graphics: plural, concrete, common
- Justin's: limiting, possessive, proper
- architectural: descriptive
- teaches: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- engineering: participle, adjectival
- both...and: correlative

Conjunctions level 2 card 4

The Three Little Pigs built homes of straw, sticks, and bricks; however, the wolf was not deterred.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	built	simple predicate
Who built?	The Three Little Pigs	subject
The Three Little Pigs built what?	homes	direct object
What kind of homes?	of straw, sticks, and bricks	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)
	however	
What is the verb?	was deterred	simple predicate
Who was deterred?	the wolf	subject
To what degree deterred?	not	adverb of degree

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns and adjectives; use commas to set off items in a list; use a semicolon to separate two independent clauses if there is no coordinating conjunction; use a comma to set off an introductory adverbial conjunction; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Pigs: plural, concrete, proper
- houses: plural, concrete, common
- straw: singular, concrete, common (non-count)
- sticks: plural, concrete, common
- bricks: plural, concrete, common
- wolf: singular, concrete, common
- The: limiting, article, proper
- Three: descriptive, proper
- Little: descriptive, proper, positive degree
- the: limiting, article
- built: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, plural
- was deterred: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- not: degree
- of: relationship
- and: coordinating

- however: adverbial

Conjunctions level 2 card 5

I am learning to appreciate grammar, because the challenge is always there.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	am learning	simple predicate
Who am learning?	I	subject
I am learning what?	to appreciate grammar	direct object
Why?	because...	adverbial clause of reason
What is the verb?	is	simple predicate
What is?	the challenge	subject
Is where?	there	adverb of place
There when?	always	adverb of time

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and the word I; use commas to separate an independent and a dependent clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- grammar: singular, concrete, common (non-count)
- challenge: singular, concrete/abstract, common
- the: limiting, article
- am learning: transitive, indicative, active, continuous, present, 1st, singular
- to appreciate: infinitive (noun)
- is: indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular, linking
- always: time
- there: place
- I: nominative, personal
- because: subordinating

Conjunctions level 2 card 6

Answers will vary. Child will rewrite the following sentences to begin with a conjunction.

Examples:

1. I didn't study enough for the English test.
2. Jordan ran the race, and he won!
3. Because of the hurricane we are still behind in our work.
4. Since studying grammar I have become a better writer.
5. If I had known it was this much work I would not have started.
6. Whenever we go to the store I spend too much money!

Conjunctions level 2 card 7

The Woodsman is often portrayed as the hero, but little is known of him.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	is portrayed	simple predicate
Who is portrayed?	The Woodsman	subject
Is portrayed when?	often	adverb of time
Is portrayed how?	as the hero	adverbial prepositional phrase of manner
	but	
What is the verb?	is known	simple predicate
What is known?	little	subject
Is known where?	of him	adverbial prepositional phrase of relationship

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to separate two independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Woodsman: singular, concrete, proper
- hero: singular, concrete, common
- little: singular, abstract, common (non-count)
- The: limiting, article, proper
- the: limiting, article
- is portrayed: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- is known: intransitive, indicative, passive, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- often: time
- as: relationship
- of: relationship
- him: objective, personal

- but: coordinating

Conjunctions level 2 card 8

Napoleon Bonaparte was neither tall nor thin, but he was a commanding presence.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	was	simple predicate
Who was?	Napoleon Bonaparte	subject
Napoleon Bonaparte was what?	neither tall nor thin	subjective complement (predicate adjective)
	but	
What is the verb?	was	simple predicate
Who was?	he	subject
He was what?	a presence	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
What kind of presence?	commanding	attributive

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence and all proper nouns; use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to separate two independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- Napoleon Bonaparte: singular, concrete, proper
- presence: singular, abstract, common
- tall: descriptive, positive degree
- thin: descriptive, positive degree
- a: limiting, article
- was (x2): indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular, linking
- commanding: participle (adjectival)
- he: nominative, personal
- neither...nor: correlative
- but: coordinating

Conjunctions level 2 card 9

To finish, and finish well, allows entrance to grammar heaven.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	allows	simple predicate
What allows?	To finish and finish well	subject
To finish and finish well allows what?	entrance	direct object
Which entrance?	to grammar heaven	adjectival prepositional phrase (attributive)

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use commas to set off an appositive use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- entrance: singular, abstract, common
- heaven: singular, abstract, common
- grammar: descriptive
- allows: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, singular
- to finish (x2): infinitive (noun)
- well: manner
- to: direction
- and: coordinating

Conjunctions level 2 card 10

Answers will vary. Mind map with all 4 types of conjunctions and their uses. Student will use colors and as few words as possible.

Conjunctions level 3 card 1

Answers will vary. Computer-generated mind map with the 4 types of conjunctions and their uses. Student will use many colors and pictures, and as few words as possible.

Conjunctions level 3 card 2

Answers will vary. A sentence with two independent clauses using the conjunction *yet*, analyzed.

Example:

Saskia slept eight hours last night, yet she is still tired.

Conjunctions level 3 card 3

Answers will vary. A sentence with two independent clauses using the conjunction *not only...but also*, analyzed.

Example:

Not only did Santa bring toys, but (*he*) also (*he*) brought candy!

Conjunctions level 3 card 4

Answers will vary. A sentence with two independent clauses using the conjunction *nevertheless*, analyzed.

Example:

Reid hates Chinese food; nevertheless, he went with us to the Chinese buffet.

Conjunctions level 3 card 5

Answers will vary. A sentence with an independent and a dependent clause, using the conjunction *until*, analyzed.

Example:

Ivy will run until she reaches the finish line.

Conjunctions level 3 card 6

Answers will vary. Re-write of the following paragraph, with appropriate conjunctions and pronouns to improve the writing style.

Political correctness has gone too far! Cookie Monster, renamed Vegetable Monster, does not convey the original intent of Jim Henson. Can you imagine a young child scarfing down eggplant? How about broccoli? Will they eat these vegetables with the same relish as the forbidden cookie? Generations of children grew up with Cookie Monster, and they knew that unbridled gluttony was not healthy. This is unconscionable!

Conjunctions level 3 card 7

The roofer replaced the lost tiles, although he installed the turban vent askew.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	replaced	simple predicate
Who replaced?	The roofer	subject
The roofer replaced what?	the tiles	direct object
What kind of tiles?	lost	adjective (attributive)
	although	
What is the verb?	installed	simple predicate
Who installed?	he	subject
He installed what?	the turban vent	direct object
Installed how?	askew	adverb of manner

- complex, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma and a subordinating conjunction to separate a dependent clause from an independent clause; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- roofer: singular, concrete, common
- tiles: plural, concrete, common
- vent: singular, concrete, common
- the (x3): limiting, article
- turban: descriptive
- replaced: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- lost: participle (adjectival)
- installed: transitive, indicative, active, simple, past, 3rd, singular
- askew: manner
- he: nominative, personal
- although: subordinating

Conjunctions level 3 card 8

Fresh strawberries and blackberries make a wonderful trifle, but many do not like the seeds.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	make	simple predicate
What makes?	strawberries and blackberries	subject
What kind of strawberries and blackberries?	Fresh	attributive
Fresh strawberries and blackberries make what?	a trifle	direct object
What kind of trifle?	wonderful	attributive
??	but	??
What is the verb?	do like	simple predicate
To what degree do like?	not	adverb of degree
Who do not like?	many	subject
Many do not like what?	the seeds	direct object

- compound, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to separate two independent clauses; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- strawberries: plural, concrete, common
- blackberries: plural, concrete, common
- trifle: singular, concrete, common
- seeds: plural, concrete, common
- fresh: descriptive, positive degree
- a: limiting, article
- wonderful: descriptive, positive degree
- the: limiting, article
- make: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, plural
- do like: transitive, indicative, active, simple, present, 3rd, plural
- not: degree
- many: indefinite
- and: coordinating
- but: coordinating

Conjunctions level 3 card 9

The student has not only finished the grammar cards, but also has completed the sixth level.

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	not only has finished, but also has completed	simple predicate
Who not only has finished but also has completed?	The student	subject
The student has finished what?	the grammar cards	direct object
The student has completed what?	the sixth level	direct object

- simple, declarative
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to separate two verb phrases; use a period at the end of a declarative sentence.
- student: singular, concrete, common
- cards: plural, concrete, common
- level: singular, concrete, common
- the (x3): limiting, article
- grammar: descriptive
- sixth: limiting, numerical
- has finished: transitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 3rd, singular
- has completed: transitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 3rd, singular
- not only...but also: correlative

Conjunctions level 3 card 10

You have become a certified grammarian because you have worked through all these cards!

Question	Answer	Sentence Element
What is the verb?	have become	simple predicate
Who has become?	You	subject
You have become what?	a grammarian	subjective complement (predicate nominative)
What kind of grammarian?	certified	attributive
Why?	because...	adverbial clause of cause or reason
What is the verb?	have worked	simple predicate
Who has worked?	you	subject
Have worked where?	through all these cards	adverbial prepositional phrase of place

- complex, exclamatory
- Capitalize the beginning of the sentence; use an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
- grammarian: singular, concrete, common
- cards: plural, concrete, common
- a: limiting, article
- all: limiting, indefinite
- these: limiting, demonstrative
- have become: indicative, active, perfect, present, 2nd, singular, linking
- have worked: intransitive, indicative, active, perfect, present, 2nd, singular
- certified: participle (adjectival)
- through: direction
- you (x2): nominative, personal
- because: subordinating